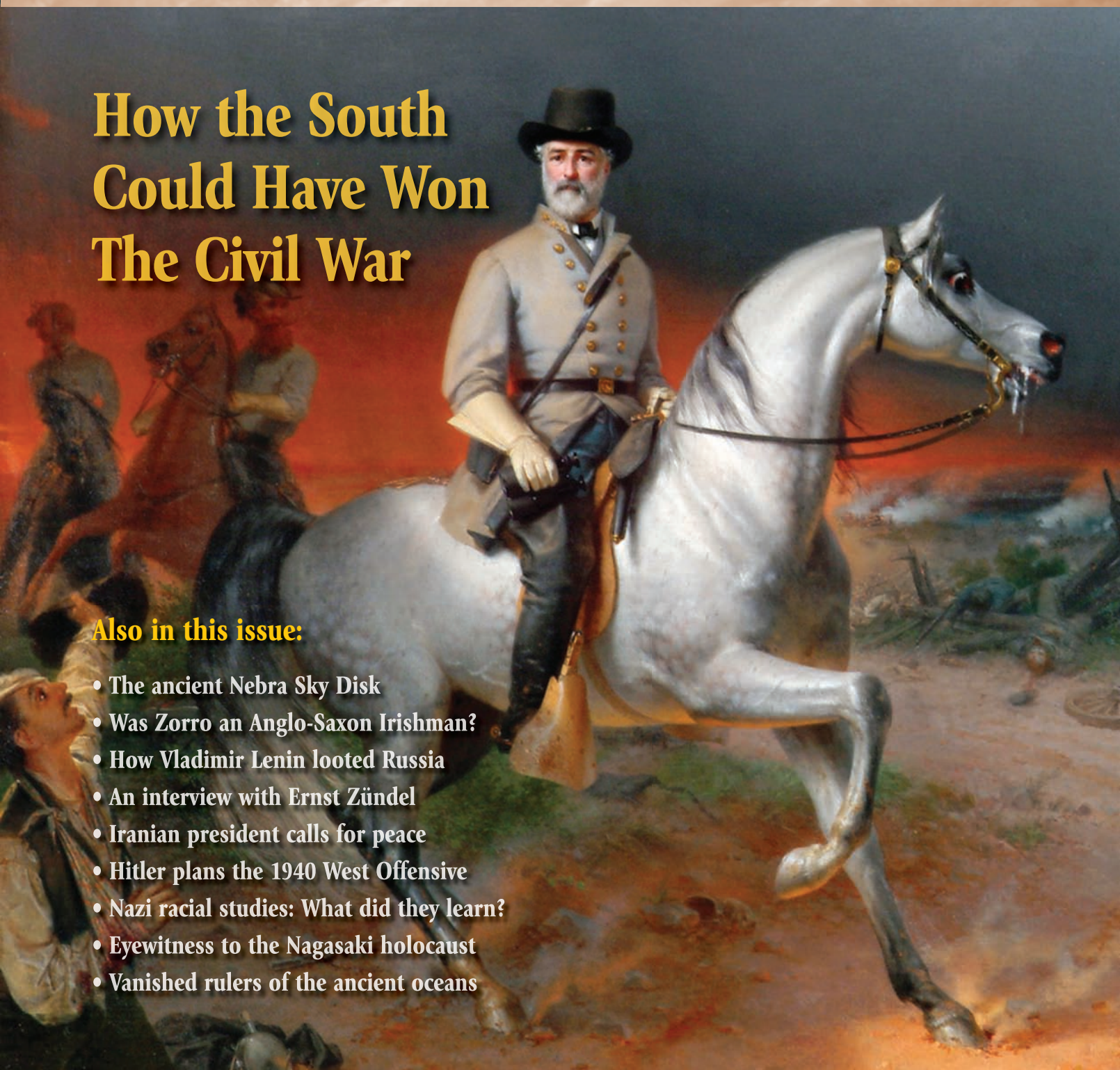
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 4 JULY/AUGUST 2010 BARNESREVIEW.ORG

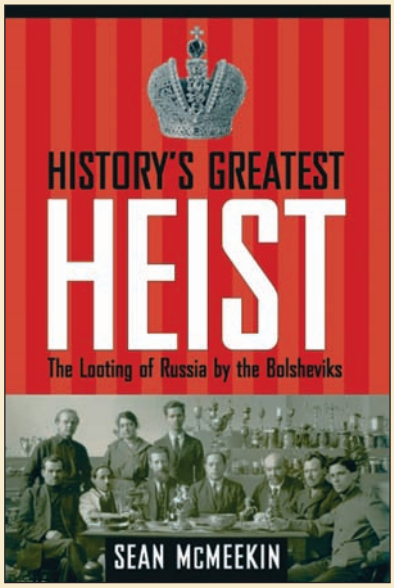


How the South Could Have Won The Civil War

Also in this issue:

- The ancient Nebra Sky Disk
- Was Zorro an Anglo-Saxon Irishman?
- How Vladimir Lenin looted Russia
- An interview with Ernst Zündel
- Iranian president calls for peace
- Hitler plans the 1940 West Offensive
- Nazi racial studies: What did they learn?
- Eyewitness to the Nagasaki holocaust
- Vanished rulers of the ancient oceans

History's Greatest Heist: The Bolshevik Looting of Russia

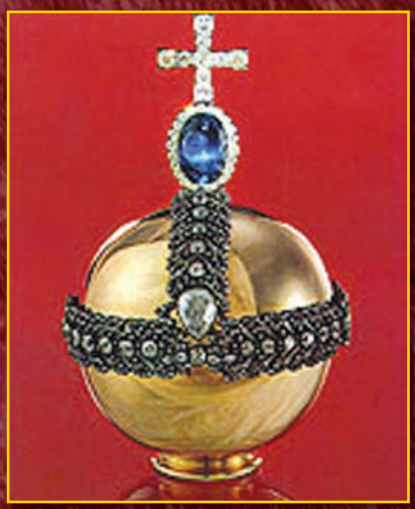


Historians have never resolved a central mystery of the Russian Revolution: How did the Bolsheviks, despite facing a world of enemies and leaving nothing but economic ruin in their path, manage to stay in power through five long years of civil war? In his new book, Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to expose some of the darkest secrets of Russia's early days of Communism. Building on one archival revelation after another, the author reveals how the Bolsheviks financed their aggression through astonishingly extensive thievery. Their looting included everything from the cash savings of private citizens to gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, icons, antiques and artwork. These works of art included, to name a few, a Scythian platter of pure silver made in the third century A.D., the Imperial Orb, made in 1762 (containing a 200 carat sapphire and a 46 carat diamond), the Diamond Chain of the Order of St. Andrew made in 1795, the Great Imperial Crown made by Posier in 1762 for Catherine the Great (used as collateral on loans to the Bolsheviks and containing a 398 carat ruby, 75 pearls and almost 5,000 diamonds), the Small Imperial Crown made during the reign of Emperor Paul around 1800 and the Royal Scepter, made in 1784, containing the famous Orlov diamond—a diamond weighing in at 189.62 carats.

By tracking illicit Soviet financial transactions across Europe, McMeekin shows how Lenin's regime accomplished history's greatest heist between 1917 and 1922 and turned centuries of accumulated wealth into the sinews of class war. McMeekin also *names names*, introducing for the first time the compliant bankers, lawyers, and middlemen who, for a price, helped the Bolsheviks launder their loot, impoverish Russia, and impose their brutal will on millions.

HISTORY'S GREATEST HEIST (hardback, 302 pages, indexed, #533, $38 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside U.S. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for S&H. Call 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Sean McMeekin received his Bachelor's in history, with highest honors, from Stanford University (1996), and his M.A. and Ph.D. in history from the University of California at Berkeley (1998 and 2001). He has taught European and Russian history at UC Berkeley, NYU, and Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey, where he has been assistant professor since 2002. In 2008-2009, he was a teaching fellow at Yale University.



Top: The Great Imperial Crown, commissioned by Catherine the Great. Middle: The Imperial Russian Orb containing a massive sapphire. Bottom: The Minor Russian Imperial Crown, studded with gobs of diamonds.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

July/August 2010 ❖ Volume XVI ❖ Number 4

Table of Contents

Secession Could Have Succeeded

By Pat Shannan

4 Had things gone a bit differently, with some better strategic thinking by the Confederates, the Southern states could be an independent nation today. . . .

Ancient Archeological Disk Amazes

By Christopher J. Petherick

13 Found in Germany, the Nebra sky disk, as it is called, seems impossibly sophisticated for such an extremely archaic object, but it has been confirmed the shield-like disk goes back to about 1600 B.C., give or take a century or so, and depicts distant star clusters and other heavenly bodies. . . .

Was the Real Zorro an Irishman?

By Mark Anderson

16 There really was a Zorro. While somewhat different from the fictionalized version, he was just as romantic a swashbuckler. The son of a wealthy County Wexford, Ireland merchant, he became a North American legend and was martyred at the stake by the Spanish Inquisition in Mexico after a 17-year imprisonment. . . .

Vanished Rulers of the Ancient Oceans

By John Tiffany

20 Between 200 to 60 million years ago, the oceans teemed with various huge reptiles—but no dinosaurs. Some were fearsome and as big as a sperm whale. Thank goodness they are not with us today. . . .

Alexandr Kolchak: White Russian Hero

By Henrik Holappa

23 Alexandr Kolchak was appointed supreme leader of the White Russian government that set up its headquarters in Omsk in a bid to free the motherland of the evil power of the Communists. At one point, Kolchak could have launched an attack on Moscow itself. . . .

The Greatest Heist in History

By Marc Roland

27 After the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II, anti-Communist Russians rose up and fought to regain their nation. Lenin, needing vast amounts of cash to pay his bills and fight the "White Russians," sold off Russian art treasures worth billions today. . . .

Medical Aide to Top Nazi Tells All

By The Barnes Review Staff

33 An admirable Tunisian Muslim, Abdallah Melaouhi, took care of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's right-hand man, in the last years of his life. He came to know the "prisoner of peace" as a friend and was deeply grieved when the old gentleman was murdered. . . .

An Interview with Ernst Zündel

By Kourosh Ziabari

37 The recently released Revisionist historian and prolific artist and author speaks his mind on a broad variety of topics—excluding the explosive subject of the so-called holocaust which he is forbidden to mention unless he wants to receive more time in prison. . . .

President Ahmadinejad: Uncensored

By Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

42 Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad addressed the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty, where he discussed Iran's nuclear policy. Other publications failed to tell Americans what he had to say, but you can read it here—exclusively in TBR. . . .

Adolf Hitler: The War Planner

By Carolyn Yeager & Wilhelm Mann—Part 1

46 Germany's strategy implemented in May 1940 was highly successful. Others have tried to claim the credit, but the military genius behind it all was the frequently underrated Adolf Hitler himself. . . .

Controversial Nazi Racial Studies

By Daniel W. Michaels

56 National Socialist Germany's scientists determined that real differences existed among the races. But were National Socialist scientists recording legitimate findings, or were they merely a propaganda arm of the government of Adolf Hitler? . . .

Eyewitness to the Nagasaki Holocaust

By Michael A. Hoffman II

61 Dr. Takashi Nagai, a Catholic physician, was there when Truman's minions dropped an atom bomb on the densely populated—but militarily insignificant—Japanese city of Nagasaki. . . .

More in This Issue:

Personal from the Editor: 2.
Editorial—Call It 'Serendipity': 3.
A defense of Robert E. Lee: 11.
History You May Have Missed: 32.
TBR book & video selections: B-1 to B-8.
Book Review—The truth about Sobibór: B-2.
'Destroy the gas chambers': 34-35.
Who's playing 'holocaust roulette': 36.
Victory at Eben Emael. 52.
Letters to the Editor: 65-66.

PERSONAL FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

THE BARNES REVIEW

Editor & Publisher: Willis A. Carto
Assistant Editor: John Tiffany
Managing Editor/Art Director: Paul Angel
Editorial Assistant: Olga Belinskaya
Board of Contributing Editors:

Peter Huxley-Blythe *Nottingham, England*	Erich Gliebe *Parma, Ohio*	Grace-Eki Oyama *Osaka, Japan*
Joaquin Bochaca *Barcelona. Spain*	Stephen Goodson *Cape Town, South Africa*	Michael Collins Piper *Washington, D.C.*
Prof. George W. Buchanan *Washington, D.C.*	Prof. Ray Goodwin *Victoria, Texas*	Lady Michele Renouf *London, England*
Matthias Chang, J.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*	Juergen Graf *Moscow, Russia*	Harrell Rhome, Ph.D. *Corpus Christi, Texas*
Trevor J. Constable *San Diego, California*	Michael A. Hoffman II *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*	E. Stanley Rittenhouse *Warrenton, Virginia*
Harry Cooper *Hernando, Florida*	M.R. Johnson, Ph.D. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*	Vincent J. Ryan *Washington, D.C.*
Dale Crowley Jr. *Washington, D.C.*	Thomas Kues *Stockholm, Sweden*	Victor Thorn *State College, Pennsylvania*
Sam G. Dickson, J.D. *Atlanta, Georgia*	Richard Landwehr *Brookings, Oregon*	Fredrick Töben, Ph.D. *Adelaide, Australia*
Paul Fromm *Port Credit, Canada*	Carlo Mattogno *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*	James P. Tucker Jr. *Washington, D.C.*
Mark Glenn *Careywood, Idaho*	Daniel W. Michaels *Washington, D.C.*	Udo Walendy *Vlotho, Germany*

The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Periodical rate postage paid at Washington, D.C. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to use Visa or MasterCard. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial (only) inquiries please call 202-547-5586.

All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made.

All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to assure delivery. **Advertising**: Media Placement Service, Sharon Ellsworth, 301-729-2700; fax 301-729-2712. **Website:** barnesreview.com. **Email for Business Office:** tbrca@aol.com. **Editor:** editor@barnesreview.org. **Send regular mail to:** TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

(all issues mailed in closed envelope)

- **U.S.A.**
  Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
  First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124
- **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $65; **2 years:** $130.
- **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $80. Via Air Mail *only.*

(TBR accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-3	$10 each
	4-7	$9 each
	8-19	$8 each
	20 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes:	$99 per year for 1996-2009 (Vols. II-XV)	
Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

Along with publishing The Barnes Review magazine six times a year, TBR also publishes Revisionist books. Recently, we took over the management of The Holocaust Handbook series, originally edited by scientist Germar Rudolf. Herr Rudolf, who was released from a German prison in 2009, is evidently no longer permitted to work on such projects as terms of his release—a crippling punishment for such a prolific scholar as he. The good news is that there are lots of other active Holocaust Revisionists working today, including Italian Carlo Mattogno. Signore Mattogno, who is a member of TBR's contributing editorial board, just recently finished (along with two other amazing Revisionists, Swiss Jürgen Graf and Swede Thomas Kues) *Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda Versus Reality*, a book demolishing the mainstream account of the Sobibór site as a mass extermination camp. (See our back cover this issue for an ad for the Sobibór book and page B-2 for a short review.)

MORE FROM MATTOGNO: Mattogno (the author of a dozen technical, scientific studies on various aspects of the German WWII labor camp system) is not resting on his laurels by any means. In that regard you will find dropped in this issue of TBR a letter informing you of Mattogno's latest efforts to confront and refute the widely accepted conclusions of two of the mainstream's favorite holocaust historians on Auschwitz: Robert Jan van Pelt and Jean-Claude Pressac. We know you'll be interested in supporting our efforts to get this two-volume work into print. And many thanks to those who helped make *Sobibór* a reality. Your support made the difference. And it can again.

INTERVIEW WITH ZÜNDEL: And if you're interested in what Revisionists are really all about, take a look at the Kourosh Ziabari interview with Ernst Zündel found on page 37. It was submitted by Dr. Ingrid Rimland Zündel, Ernst's multitalented wife, who thought TBR readers might like to know what her husband is saying now that he is out of jail.

PERSIANS FOR PEACE: In this issue you'll also hear from the president of Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. In this speech, entirely ignored and suppressed by the mainstream media in America, Ahmadinejad offers 11 rational proposals for Mideast peace. You'll see after reading his statements that what you are hearing about Iran and her people in the mainstream press in America is predominantly lies. Iran does not have to be America's enemy. But guaranteed Iran will be an enemy for decades to come if U.S. leaders are dumb enough to drop bombs on her.

CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE: TBR's May/June "Revenge of the Neanderthal" issue was as controversial an issue as we have published since our founding. Nearly two weeks after we sent that issue to the printer, mainstream print and internet sources released some amazing news: *Homo sapiens sapiens* and *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* could have mated and produced viable offspring after all. The original article in *Science* magazine went further, saying that all humans appear to have some percentage of Neanderthal genes still in their genetic makeup—some more than others. See page B-7 to order more of that issue while our supplies last.

ROBERT E. LEE: On the cover this issue we feature a painting of Gen. Lee created by Louis Mathieu Didier Guillaume sometime between 1862 and 1865. It is housed in the R.W. Norton Art Gallery in Shreveport, Louisiana. In this issue author Pat Shannan, a Mississippi resident and ardent Lee fan, puts the great general under the microscope and suggests, as brilliant a leader as Lee was, had he adopted a more defensive strategy, the South's secession bid might have succeeded. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

CALL IT 'SERENDIPITY'

TBR's last issue, especially dedicated to the Neanderthal racial origin of most Jews, was placed in the mail to subscribers on May 3, 2010. Four days later, May 7, leading newspapers in the U.S., including *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal,* ran a story by David Brown saying, "Scientists have discovered that modern human beings [*Homo sapiens sapiens*] interbred with Neanderthals tens of thousands of years ago. . . ."

This assertion grew out of a project that took four years to complete and involved 57 scientists. The project is billed as "the latest and most astonishing example of the recovery of scientifically useful information from ancient DNA," said Svante Paabo of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany, who led the genome reconstruction described in *Science*, the prestigious periodical for scientists of all types, "What this means is that Neanderthals are not totally extinct. In some of us, they live on." Indeed.

Interestingly, in all of this journalistic flap, there is no mention of Jews, as if there is no difference between the history of Jews and the various non-Jews, such as the Cro-Magnon.

Thus, the current publicity in the public press regarding Neanderthals misses completely the point of our argument: That the basic racial stock of the majority of Jews today is from the Neanderthal. As if they have a subconscious racial memory, as psychologist Carl Jung would aver, the simple fact remains that Jews—in whatever culture they have dwelt throughout the centuries—have never considered themselves part *of* that culture but only *in* it. They have always thought of themselves as aliens and separate from all other men at all times, as vividly proven by their religion and specifically the Talmud, representative portions of that "holy book" having been reprinted in the last (May/June 2010) issue of TBR, pages 15-21.

There's much, much more to be said on this subject but we'll leave it to other writers and media. TBR's purpose is massive and bold enough—to bring history in accord with the facts. That means all history, not just selected portions.

For those of our readers who are interested in pursuing the subject, one—only one—of the many studies of psychological, physical and other differences between Jews and other types of mankind, we recommend *Racial Biology of the Jews,* by Baron Otmar von Verschuer, M.D., translated from the German by Charles E. Weber, Ph.D. In this small pamphlet of only 24 pages, Dr. Weber presents only one portion of a massive work in the German language, *Forschungen zur Judenfrage* ("Studies on the Jewish Problem"), the first six volumes of which were published by the Hanseatische Verlagsanstalt in Hamburg between 1937 and 1941.

Dr. Weber continues:

> The first article I have chosen for translation is certainly one of the most important in the series and perhaps one of the most interesting ones for the American reader concerned with the Jewish question. It deals with genetically determined characteristics that, in their totality, differentiate Jews from other races. Many Jews, but by no means all of them, have energetically sought to deny that such genetically determined differences exist, or at least they have sought to deny to non-Jews the existence of such differences, even if they themselves are consciously or subconsciously aware of them. . . .
>
> When reading von Verschuer's *Rassenbiologie der Juden* we must bear in mind that it was written nearly a half century ago. I have not chosen to modernize his vocabulary or use such euphemisms as "mental retardation" for feeblemindedness.
>
> Lest it be thought that von Verschuer was simply summarizing his own subjective observations or was exclusively dependent on materials published after 1933, we need only note that nearly all of the literature cited in the valuable bibliography at the end of the article originated before 1933 and that many of its authors would seem to be Jewish.
>
> Since the center of gravity of the Jewish problem has passed from Europe to North America, especially during the course of the 20th century, it is now high time that some of the best non-Jewish research ever done on the Jewish problem be made available to English-speaking readers. Even just the titles and the names of the authors make exciting reading for those who wish to acquire a deeper knowledge of the roots of one of the gravest and most pressing of American national problems.

The above is but a small portion of Dr. Weber's monograph which also contains five pages of intense references to books and articles alluding to anthropology, ethnology, biological, psychological, physical and philosophical attributes of the Neanderthal-Jewish racial type. This pamphlet we will be reprinted and offered for sale to TBR readers sometime in the very near future. ✦

—WILLIS A. CARTO
Editor & Publisher

How the South Might Have Won 'Lincoln's War'

If the South had won its war for independence, as the United States did some 80 years earlier, the world might today be a much better place for all of us—Northerners and Southerners, white and black alike, believe it or not. The author shows how it could rather easily have happened, had the Southern leaders adopted better strategies: more aggressive at the outset, or more defensive later on. In this article, Mississippian Pat Shannan examines the strategies that might have brought the Confederacy victory and analyzes those that failed.

By Pat Shannan

The controlled media propaganda machine of the North depicted Confederate President Jefferson Davis as a devil, complete with horns and a tail flying a pirate flag. Such hateful imagery is the standard operating procedure for the establishment when it wants to stampede the American people into a war for the benefit of the cryptocracy.

Reams of volumes have been written over the past century and a half on America's great "Civil War," a misnomer from the beginning because if there is anything scholars from all sides will agree on, it is that the four-year bloody conflagration never met the definition of "civil war." To qualify as a "civil war," one faction of the citizenry must attempt to overthrow the existing government and establish its own. That this was not the case was obvious from the very beginning.

Following the first major battle (involving infantry clashing with infantry) at Manassas, Virginia in July 1861, the Confederates gave the Union's "90-day wonders" a complete thrashing. The Confederates called the clash the Battle of Manassas (later called the Battle of First Manassas). Washington civilian residents had dressed in their fin-

SOURCE: HARPER'S WEEKLY, MAY 27, 1865—AMERICAN SOCIAL HISTORY PROJECT

Confederate Gen. Lewis Addison Armistead led a suicidal charge on Cemetery Hill at the Battle of Gettysburg. Above is a depiction of Armistead and his men crossing over the stone wall in their path on Cemetery Hill. He was 50 yards ahead of his troops—hat on sword, according to legend—when he breached the enemy lines (he was the only brigade commander in Pickett's division to do so) and was mortally wounded. But Armistead drove the Union defenders from their position and lived long enough to see his colors raised over the spot. Could the South have won independence by avoiding such reckless gallantry in the middle and latter part of the war? Defenders of the South's Gettysburg invasion strategy say the Confederates needed shoes so badly, a full scale invasion of the North was warranted. Might shoes (or at least the materials to make them) also have been acquired by fast-moving, guerrilla-style cavalry raids on Union factories and warehouses without risking tens of thousands of irreplaceable soldiers, officers, horses, war materiel and artillery pieces?

ery and ridden in their horse-pulled carriages the 20 miles to watch the battle as if it were to be a modern-day football game. They, along with their bloodied troops, soon went scurrying like rabbits back to the city in fear for their lives.

This battle, known in the North as the "Battle of Bull Run" for the name of the creek running through the Wilmer McLean[1] farm, took place on July 21. Had the "rebels" actually been attempting to overthrow the existing government and chasing the aggressors to the White House and Capitol Building, this likely would have gone down in history as "America's One-Day War." But because such a plan was never part of Jefferson Davis's agenda, the Confederate troops packed up

"A question settled by violence, or in disregard of law, must remain unsettled forever."

Jeff Davis

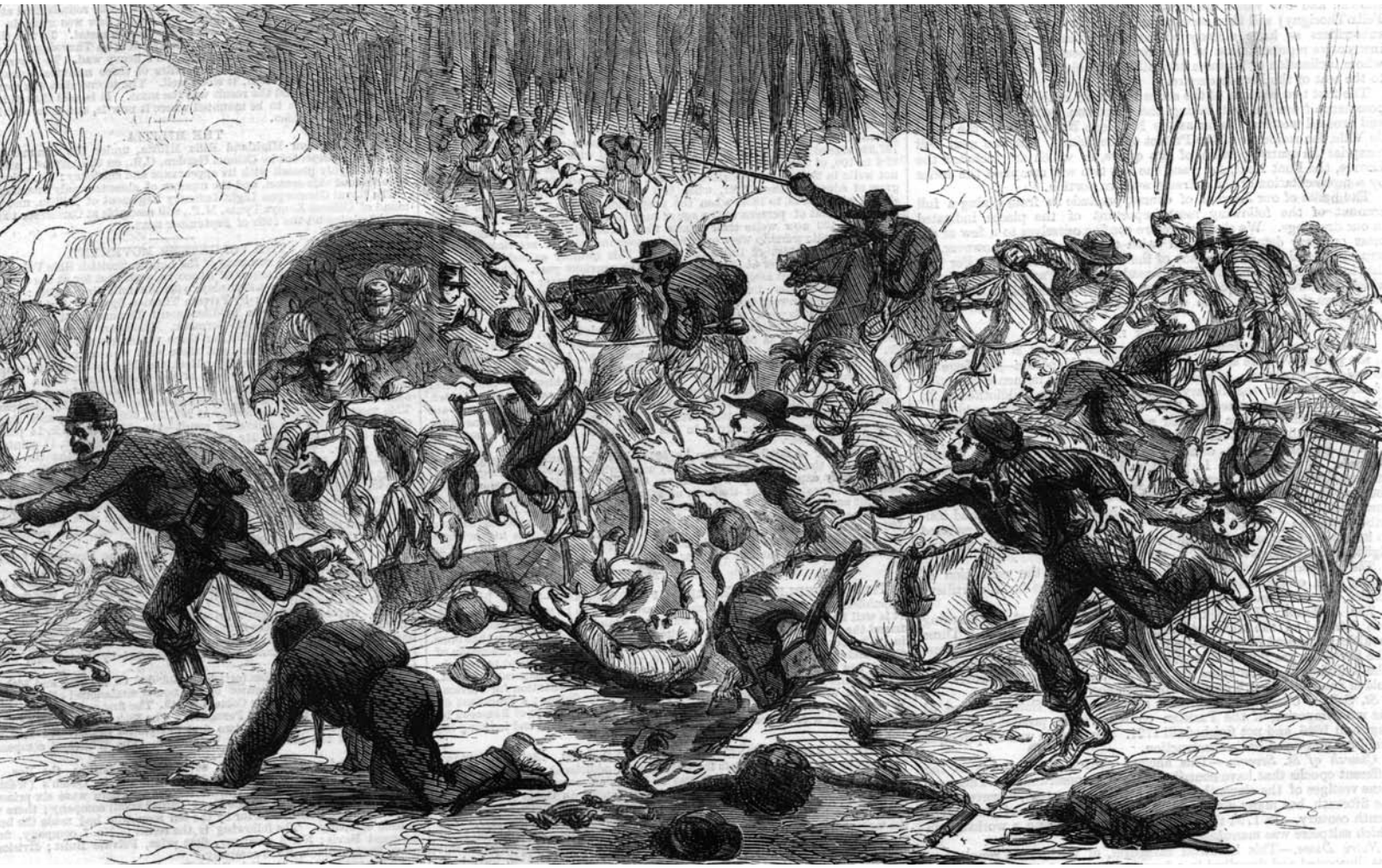
and went home, puffed and arrogant in the knowledge that they had just shown "dem Yankee boys" what to expect "if you wanna mess with us."

It turned out to be a crucial military error, not even equaled by the disaster at Gettysburg known as "Pickett's Charge,"[2] because it not only would have to be the first chapter of any treatise summarizing how the South might have won the war, but portrays that the South had never wanted to make war in the first place, was merely defending its land and only wanted a "divorce" from Lincoln's federal government.

It was for this reason that throughout the South, for the duration, this was known as "Lincoln's War" and not a "civil war" nor even a "war between the states." Southerners knew that those Christian white men in Minnesota and Indiana had no argument with their Christian brothers in Georgia and Louisiana. This was a political war, stirred by Washington's overtaxation of the Southern states and Lincoln's fear of the financial center of the continent becoming New Orleans rather than New York.

Slavery, though not initially the reason for the war, became a convenient scapegoat to rally these Northern men into uniform.

The Southern states, of course, had every right to secede, so succinctly outlined in the 1776 Declaration of Independence; and even Rep. Lincoln had acknowledged it more than a decade earlier with this statement on the floor of the House of Representatives:



Had the Confederates pursued their military advantage immediately following the Battle of First Manassas (First Bull Run), they could have taken Washington, D.C. and ended the war for independence in one day. It was no civil war: It was divorce from, not the replacement of, the central government that was the Rebel desire. Here a scene from *The Illustrated London News* of July 1861 shows the defeat and stampede of the panicky Union troops and the confused flight of the foolish Northern spectators who came to watch the battle as if it were some sort of picnic.

CREDIT: NEWSCOM.COM/WHPHOTOS000776

> Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable—a most sacred—right, a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own, of so much of their territory as they inhabit.

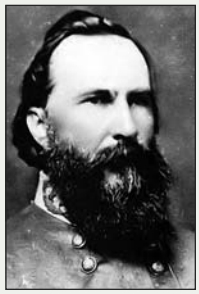
But he was not talking about the Southern states that were seceding from the union in early 1861, before and after he officially took the office of president. No, these remarks were made in 1847, when Lincoln was defending the right of Texans to demand their independence from Mexico. Fourteen years later, when 11 Southern states began to declare their independence, Lincoln's response was to wage war on them, because he happened to be on "the other side" at that time.

That was the godlike Lincoln—agreeing with Thomas Jefferson until it became politically expedient to think otherwise. It wasn't until this author became an adult and started reading history from a Southern perspective that I began to doubt and refute the version of events I was taught six decades ago, especially the deification of Abraham "Honest Abe" Lincoln.

For example, how many Americans know (or have been allowed to know) that Lincoln suspended civil liberties in the North, including the essential writ of *habeas corpus*? That he filled the jails with more than 13,000 political prisoners, newspapermen and outspoken citizens, all incarcerated without due process of law? And when the Maryland Legislature was about to vote to become state No. 12 in the Confederacy, Lincoln sent his troops to the home of each legislator during the night and arrested and jailed them one by one before they could vote to secede. All 100 or more state lawmakers spent the duration of the war behind bars. How come that's not in the establishment history books?

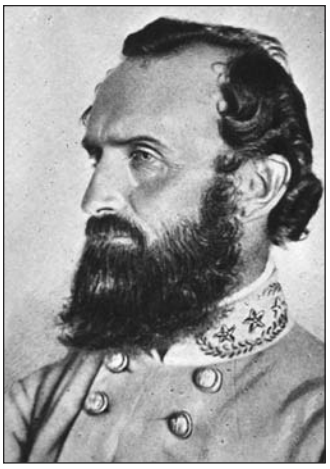
The Supreme Court protested Lincoln's disregard for our Constitutional protections, but the president replied he had a war to fight. Since he commanded the army, Lincoln won that argument, and with his military power intimidated even the Supreme Court justices into submission, with the threat of arrest.

As a child, I never questioned the schoolbook assertion that the South was wrong to secede, and that Lincoln was right to use as much force as necessary to preserve the

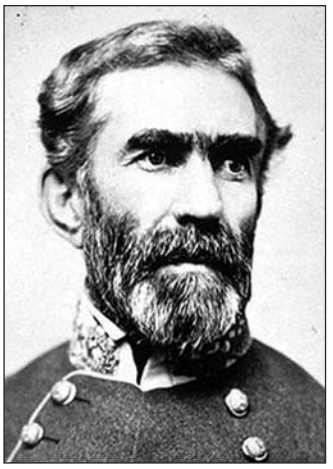


THE FATE OF GEN. GEORGE PICKETT

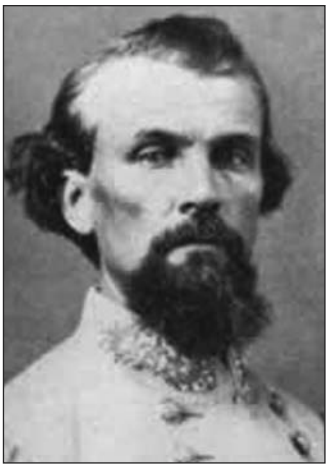
George Edward Pickett (pictured above left; born January 28, 1825), ordered his men to make a gallant, if stupid, mile-long, uphill charge with little cover against an entrenched enemy during the Gettysburg battle, an unsuccessful attempt to coordinate a massive assault on the Union center. Just where he was during the charge is a matter of dispute, but it seems he was unhurt, though many of his men perished under the withering Yankee fire. Short of men (he was lacking two brigades), Pickett fiercely resisted the initial order to make the charge. Returning from the charge with his battered brigades, Lee ordered Pickett to re-form his troops to repel an expected Union countercharge. It is alleged he flatly refused and walked away from Lee. (Pickett's official report for the battle has never been found. It is rumored that Gen. Lee rejected it for its bitter negativity and demanded that it be rewritten, and an updated version was never filed.) Although Pickett's superior officer, Longstreet (pictured above right), really ordered the charge over Pickett's protests, Pickett became the scapegoat. His career went downhill and, after fighting in several more battles, he was relieved of command by Gen. Lee. Within a few more days, Lee surrendered at Appomattox, but the Confederacy kept shooting until at least June 22, 1865 and never actually surrendered, so officially the war has never ended. Jefferson Davis said, "A question settled by violence, or in disregard of law, must remain unsettled forever." Could the South have won by fighting a defensive, guerrilla war for as long as it might take?



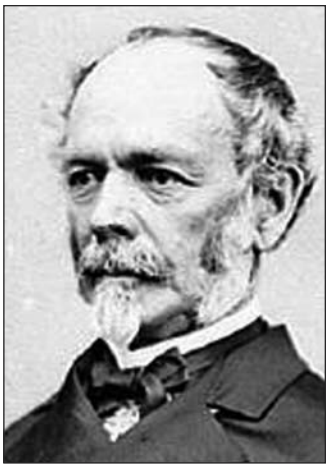
STONEWALL JACKSON



BRAXTON BRAGG



NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST



JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON

Lee's officers were all capable enough to have engaged in a pure guerrilla war. Some, including Forrest, were experts at it.

Union, for the simple reason that this was all I had ever been taught. Later, as I grew to understand the strength and uniqueness of our Constitutional republic, I began to question both assumptions.

The U.S. Constitution, I came to understand, was a contract—a contract between the various states and the federal government they created, and one man's goal to "save the union" at any cost was not a lawful act even for a sitting president.

But this raises the question, if it was necessary for the states to adopt the Constitution, why wouldn't it be legal for some or all of those states to rescind that vote, especially if they felt the contract had been broken? More and more, I found myself thinking that the South was legally and morally right in declaring its independence. And the North's central government, by invading those states and waging war on them, was wrong. Even though I had been born in Illinois (I delight in reporting that), I fantasized about going back in a time machine and waging war on the side of the South—or better yet, maybe assassinating that tyrant Lincoln long before he could ever make it to Ford's Theater after the war was already over and my favorite team had lost.

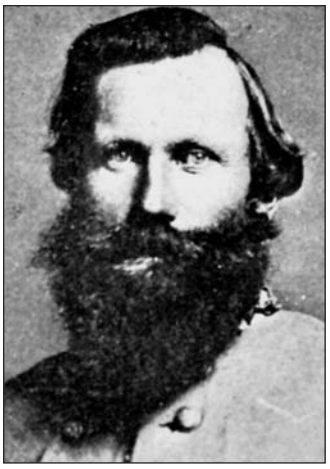
"The U.S. Constitution, I came to understand, was a contract —a contract between the various states & the federal government they created."

And what a terrible war it was. By the time it was over, nearly 650,000 Americans were dead—more American servicemen than were killed in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined. Fully one-fourth of the draft-age white population of the South was dead. The best and brightest of the North were dead.

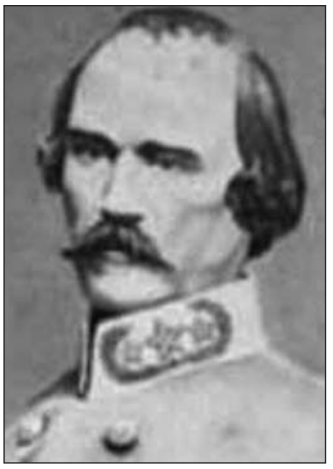
The devastation in the former states of the Confederacy is hard to imagine. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah is notorious for its savagery. But he was far from the only Northern officer who ordered his troops to lay waste to Southern farms, fields and plantations.[3] Union troops routinely destroyed crops, sacked homes and even stabled their horses in Southern churches. Gen. Benjamin Butler, after capturing New Orleans and controlling it for the duration of the war, set an early example by hanging a shopkeeper from a French Quarter lamppost. The business owner's crime: He had displayed a Confederate flag outside his Canal Street store. There were at least a half-dozen more Union officers just as vicious.

As H.W. Crocker III puts it in *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Civil War*, "If abiding by the law of a free republic and fighting a defensive war solely against armed combatants be flaws, the South had them and the North did not." Crocker continues, "Lincoln ignored the law, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court when it suited him. His armies waged war on the farms, livelihoods and people of the South, not just against their armies."

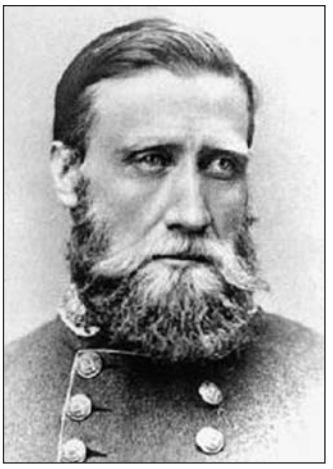
Of all the big lies about the "War of Federal Aggression" (as I prefer to recognize it), the biggest of all may be that "it was necessary to end slavery." The truth is that many illustrious Southerners, including Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, recognized that slavery had to come to



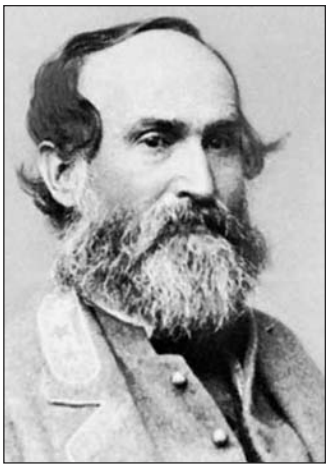
J.E.B. STUART



ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON



JOHN BELL HOOD



JUBAL EARLY

Cavalry leaders like Stuart and Early conducted impressive guerrilla raids during the war. Early threatened Washington, D.C. in 1864.

an end and had even written it into the Confederate Constitution (another suppressed truth). But it should not come by force of arms, they felt; not at the point of a gun, but rather through the free consent of the owners, with the proper preparation of the slaves. To get them ready for their own freedom, for example, Lee's wife insisted the family's slaves be taught to read and write, and the women how to sew. (The 21st-century reader must understand that while the Negro worker was loyal to his master, both he and his wife were unschooled in almost all of the ways of the world. A scant few, as Booker T. Washington explained in his autobiography, *Up from Slavery,* learned to read and were able to become self-sufficient.)

For all these reasons and more, I have long since decided that "the South was right," just as Louisiana historians Walter and James Kennedy eulogized with priceless research and a book title by the same name.

But what if the Confederate troops had adopted this defensive mode, upon which they had ill advisedly embarked following the victory at Bull Run, to a much greater extreme? What about going into a total defensive mode? The end result would likely have been far different. What we are saying here is that because the single (as it turned out, it was probably the only) opportunity to win a short war had evaporated with indecision; then there was no chance of winning unless the enemy gave away "home field advantage."

"But what if the Confederate troops had adopted a defensive mode, upon which they had ill advisedly embarked following the victory at Bull Run, to a much greater extreme?"

If Jefferson Davis had instructed Robert E. Lee and his fellow officers to remain on the defensive, then that plan should have been put into force the very next day, July 22, 1861, and maintained for the duration of the war. After all, it did not take a mathematical genius to quickly calculate that a battle of attrition against a vastly outnumbered enemy was fruitless and ultimately doomed to failure.[4] The North had a population of more than 22 million to the South's less than 10 million, of which 3.5 million were slaves. [The North, especially in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, had about 500,000 negro slaves itself, a fact you seldom hear mentioned.—Ed.]

We have to wonder if the Confederate generals, feeling a little cocky, might have realized their mistake in not following up that Sunday afternoon just outside of the enemy's headquarters and decided then to go on the offensive. If so, it was too late. Lee's army was never able to get so close again, and some historians today say that the next "high-water mark" of the Confederacy came long before the historic one of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg in 1863. It was probably more likely at Antietam in September of 1862 that it began to subside.

Of course, hindsight is always accompanied by perfect vision, but let us reconstruct some military strategy after considering that the South lost about 300,000 men over the duration of the war (while the North lost about 350,000). So here we must step into the Time Machine and rewind to

July 22, 1861.

"Hello, Mr. President, this is Gen. Lee," the voice on the phone in the Confederate White House might have said, except that it was still 15 years before the world would hear of Alexander Graham Bell, so, instead, the written message had to be sent by courier on horseback. President Davis had left the original capital city of the Confederacy, Montgomery, Alabama, and arrived in the newly designated capital in Richmond, Virginia, early that summer. But his permanent quarters wouldn't be completed for another month, so the courier found him in his temporary office quarters in the Treasury Building.

For a moment we imagine President Davis thanking the courier, tipping him with a silver coin or two, and opening the sealed envelope. Herein he reads of Gen. Lee's proposition that they go on the offensive and invade the North; but Davis sees it as folly of an ego inflated by the recent smashing victory at Manassas and writes back that the "numbers against us are too great to attempt a head-on battle of trading body for body" and orders Lee to do one of two things:

"You are the military strategist, Gen. Lee, and you have the battlefield experience of leadership, while mine, as a secretary of war during a mostly non-combative period, has been strictly administrative; and for that reason I will yield to your judgment for a limited time.

"However, if you insist that we can prevail by going on the attack, General, then you must change your tactics, begin training your troops for guerrilla warfare, place Nathan Bedford Forrest of Tennessee as second in command and put him in charge of this training of the young troops. It is the way that our forefathers prevailed in the Revolution of 85 years ago and the only way we can meet and beat the overwhelming numbers of the enemy in this one. We have no man in our whole army better qualified to head up this training and offensive that Gen. Forrest.[5]

"On the other hand, I believe that the better plan is to remain on the defensive, insist that the enemy pursue us, and annihilate him in our home territory. But because you are a far more battlefield experienced warrior that I, and if you do not concur with my strategy, then I will allow you, again for only a limited period of time, to pursue the enemy in Virginia and beyond, and only with Gen. Forrest first administering the guerrilla training of unannounced attack and withdrawal. The two of you are hereby granted one year from this date forward to win this war with these tactics.

"Should the better angels of your nature help you see that the smarter plan is what I have recommended above, then this will be the way for us to remain invincible, place the attacking enemy in his most vulnerable position possi-

No, he was not wearing a skirt. Much flapdoodle has been related about the capture of C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis, and different regiments given the credit. Here are the facts according to a Union soldier who was there: President Davis was captured by the Fourth Michigan cavalry in the early morning of May 10, 1865, at Irwinsville in southern Georgia. Besides the suit of men's clothing worn by Mr. Davis, he had hastily thrown on, when captured, Mrs. Davis's large, waterproof overcoat or robe, thrown over his own fine gray suit, and a blanket shawl tossed over his head and shoulders. This shawl and robe were stolen and finally deposited in the archives of the War Department at Washington, by order of Secretary Edwin Stanton. The yarn of the "hoopskirt, sunbonnet and calico wrapper" was started in the overheated brains of the publishers of the illustrated newspapers of that day (left). Mrs. Davis, their children and others were with Davis at the time of his capture. The president and his party were seeking to get to Texas to join Gen. Kirby Smith, there to try to re-establish the central government of the Confederacy.

ble, and so prolong this war that even Lincoln will throw up his hands in despair.

"Continue to pull back and make the inexperienced enemy pursue you. Then, each time he reaches his weakest with his thinnest ranks, blast him into oblivion. Eventually, we must surround our 20 most strategic villages, forts and cities with 15,000 troops each.[6] Starting with Richmond and Petersburg, you then move the next contingent south to surround Greensboro, Raleigh and Durham, North Carolina. We also protect Charlotte and Charleston, South Carolina and strategic cities as far west as Chattanooga and Nashville in Tennessee right now.

"Should the Union army be successful in penetrating farther south as the war progresses, we will then leave 10,000 in place as long as necessary but move 5,000 of these men from each original position farther south; from which we then surround Vicksburg, Jackson, Memphis, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Savannah.

"At the same time, we must arm our civilian population who are alone and unguarded on the rural farms that they may defend themselves and their families as much as possible.

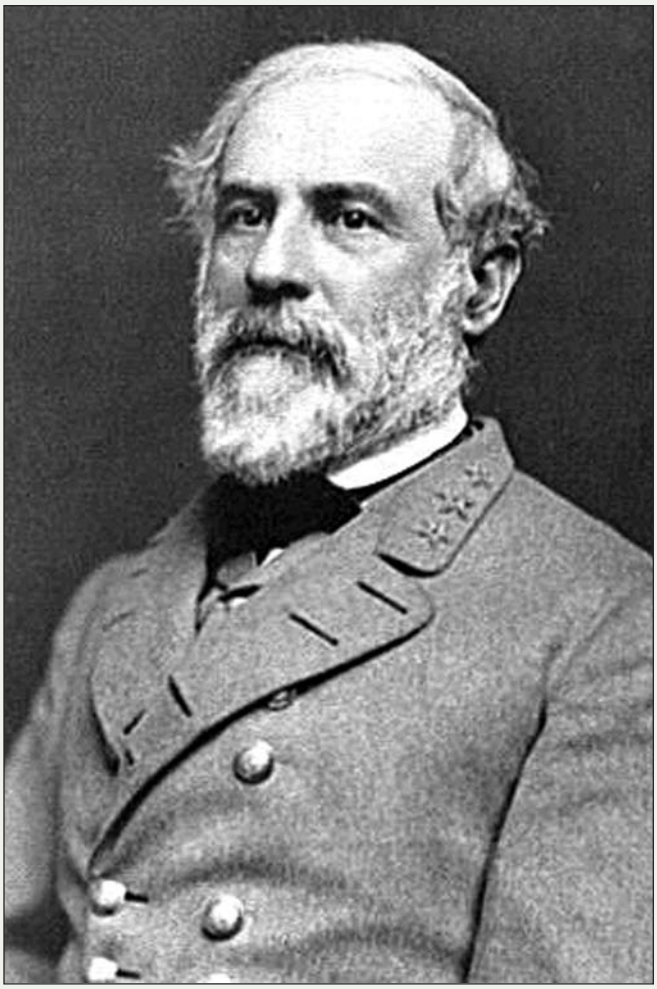
"This strategy will totally frustrate Lincoln and his military officers, because (1) They have no training or experience in fighting a war against such a defense; and (2) They will be left with no worthy targets to capture or destroy.

"The decision is in your hands, Gen. Lee. I pray you make the right one."

We do not know, of course, if this imaginary counter-proposal by President Davis might have been the right decision. We do know that Gen. Lee's plans of going on the offensive against the superior numbers of the Union troops did not work, and the dismal results of "Pickett's Charge" (to which even generals Longstreet and Pickett had objected) at Gettysburg proved to be the greatest military blunder of Robert Edward Lee's career.

Had such a defensive plan as herein proposed been installed early in the war, there is no doubt that the course of the whole war would have been re-routed and the history rewritten. But would it have changed anything? Certainly the duration of the war would have stretched dramatically—maybe to the point of a Union loss, which would have created two separate nations on this continent and who knows what ramifications might have followed.

We suspect that as the old generations passed and those were born anew, the long term result would have been



IN DEFENSE OF ROBERT E. LEE

Overwhelming odds—Posterity has placed Robert E. Lee in a unique position as one of the most respected men who ever lived. While the Army of Tennessee under Braxton Bragg only managed to win at Chickamauga, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was able to compile a large number of impressive victories during the war. In his farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee mentioned the "overwhelming resources and numbers" that the Confederate armies fought against. Referring to newspaper accounts that accused him of culpability in the loss, he wrote, "I have not thought proper to notice, or even to correct misrepresentations of my words and acts. We shall have to be patient, and suffer for a while at least. . . . At present the public mind is not prepared to receive the truth." While we can criticize his overall strategy for conducting the war, the admiration given to Lee is nearly universal. He was loved by his soldiers, revered by his peers, respected by his enemies—and his former slaves and servants cherished the time they were given to spend with him.

JOHN S. MOSBY: The Gray Ghost Guerrilla

When named adjutant of his homespun-clad regiment, the humorous Col. John S. Mosby took special delight in using a civilian saddle, and when at length he procured a uniform, he defied regulations by wearing the red facings of the artillery instead of the yellow of the cavalry. It pleased him to affect a drawling vernacular. A Virginian, Mosby led an "invisible" little band of a few hundred men, who, under his daring and skillful leadership, were able to make as much trouble for the Yankees as a whole army could under ordinary circumstances. Never captured, the famous Southern soldier was a terror to the North. One of his daring exploits was the capture of Gen. Edwin Stoughton. Mosby's men stole like ghosts through the heavily manned Union camp in the dead of night and nabbed Stoughton in his bed. The "Rebels" also captured 32 other Union soldiers. Could the war have been won if the South had deployed several dozen "Mosby-style bands"? Interestingly, after the war, Mosby became a state-level campaign manager for Ulysses S. Grant's presidential effort in Virginia. Mosby's friendship with Grant, and his work with Northerners, made Mosby a reviled figure in his home state. He received death threats; arsonists burned down his childhood home; an attempt was made to assassinate him. Grant later appointed him as U.S. consul to Hong Kong from 1878 to 1885, thus forcing Mosby out of the country and harm's way.

much as it is today: two groups of descendants of European families whose ancestors at one time were divided by political beliefs but never by their religious beliefs, and who today would be separated by little more than two national capitals and national borders.

The plight of the Negro would have changed slightly, but at least it would have been for the better, and far fewer would have migrated to Detroit and Chicago over the next century. Neither real history nor any Confederate Southerner then or now who knew his history would dispute the fact that the Negro of the era was treated far better by the white man than he had ever been treated in Africa or since his departure from the South.

Yes, the war could have been won by the South, and had it happened, at least the southern half of this nation would be outside of the restraining chokehold and financial slavery of Washington, D.C. today. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 One of the strangest and most interesting details of the war was the fact that the fighting both began and ended on the same man's property. Not willing to endanger his family further, McLean sold his farm later in 1861 and moved to a little-known place in the heart of Virginia called Appomattox. It was in his living room that Lee and Grant signed the papers of surrender on May 9, 1865.

2 [Lee decided to strike what he thought to be a weakened Union center on Cemetery Ridge, where he observed few troops and only a handful of batteries. If this section of Meade's line collapsed, it would threaten the Union rear and their strong hilltop positions. He issued orders for a massive bombardment followed by an assault of 18,000 men, coordinated and commanded by his corps commander Gen. James Longstreet. Longstreet's Grand Assault, better known today as "Pickett's Charge," would be Lee's last gamble at Gettysburg. The Southern heroes temporarily broke the Union line, but were forced to retreat, losing half their men. The immediate commander, Maj. Gen. George Edward Pickett, survived unscathed. His location during the charge later became a matter of much debate. Under him were three generals, of whom brigade commander Lewis Armistead was the only one to breach the enemy line. He was later shot in the arm, was taken prisoner, and died in a Union field hospital.—Ed.]

3 See *War Crimes Against Southern Civilians*. Walter Brian Cisco's exposé of Union war crimes rips the facade off Lincoln's "Army of Emancipation." Union troops burned, raped, and terrorized Southern civilians east to west. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, $25.

4 More than a century later, an American mathematician put together some interesting facts regarding the impossibility of winning against overwhelming numbers. Speaking of fighting a ground war in Vietnam and the Communist support through Red China, he computed that because of the already enormous numbers in China and the multiplying birth rate, the Chinese Army could begin marching its troops, four abreast, off a cliff and not only *never* run out of manpower but actually continue to increase in numbers. While the odds against the South in 1861 were not quite so overwhelming, the Confederate defeat was inevitable in a confrontational ground war.

5 A self-made millionaire while still in his 30s, Forrest actually had joined the Confederate Army in Tennessee only a week before the First Battle of Manassas and was certainly unknown to Davis at this time, but we are fantasizing and taking liberties with history here. The fact that Forrest went from an enlisted private to brigadier general in only one year is indicative of his fighting prowess and leadership. It was for his tactical guerrilla warfare that he became a terror to Gen. Grant on the western front and renowned for his victories against overwhelming odds. He certainly would have been the logical one to lead such training and attack, had it ever been ordered.

6 Let us not forget that 20 x 15,000 equals the 300,000 who died during the next four years. Here we are removing them beforehand from head-on confrontations and battlefield illnesses and placing them in a "protectionist" mode.

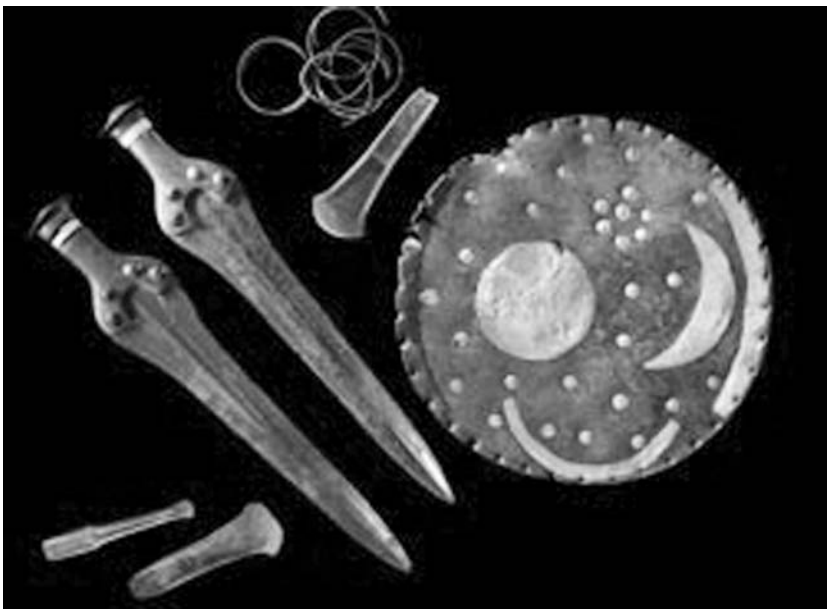
Pat Shannan is a contributing editor of *American Free Press*. He is also the author of several videos and books including *One in a Million: An IRS Travesty* and *I Rode With Tupper*, detailing Shannan's experiences with Tupper Saussy when the American dissident was on the run in the 1980s. Both are available from First Amendment Books for $25 each. Please call FAB toll free at 1-888-699-6397 to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

The Nebra Sky Disk

Proof Our Ancient Ancestors Were No Barbarians

COULD BRONZE-AGE EUROPEAN WISEMEN have really mapped the heavens at least two centuries before supposedly more advanced civilizations like Egypt or Mesopotamia? Some historians believe it's absolutely true, as a result of new research into a unique bronze disk unearthed in eastern Germany by common thieves in 1999.

BY CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK



The sky disk of Nebra was found near Europe's oldest observatory, the "Goseck Circle," in the Burgenlandkreis district in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. It was dug up by two treasure-seekers on July 4, 1999, together with a bronze treasure of other items, including swords, which suggested to the looters that the disk might have been a shield. Instead it turned out to be an astronomical device of surprising sophistication. Fortunately the precise design of the swords enabled experts to get an accurate date for the disk.

The story itself of how the "sky disk" got into the possession of researchers is interesting in and of itself, leading some historians to wonder just how many similar artifacts are actually out there in private collections.

The story goes something like this: In 1999, a group of grave robbers was digging for artifacts near Nebra, Saxony-Anhalt, in what was once East Germany. They were looking for any piece of antiquity that they could sell on the black market to private collectors for hard cash.

Among the tools, jewelry, weapons and other items they found was a strange bronze disk covered in odd markings. Little did they know, what they were holding in their hands would literally turn what we know of the history and (prehistory) of astronomy on its head.

The thieves had no idea of the real significance of their find. The only thing they thought was that they could offer it on the black market for some $500,000.

According to a documentary produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 2009, the story should have ended with the disk winding up on a shelf owned by some wealthy businessman, except for an especially inquisitive German historian from the Halle Museum in East Germany, one of the best Bronze Age museums in the world.

A colleague tipped off State Archeologist of Saxony-Anhalt Dr. Harald Meller to the black-market antiquities trading. In one of the photographs he was shown was the beautiful disk that was being offered for sale to the highest bidder. He

quickly realized that particular item was unique and deserved more study. Upon examining the photos, Meller was astounded at the find, which defied the accepted history put forth by Establishment historians.

"It was a 30-centimeter [one foot in diameter] bronze disk covered with golden decorations," Meller told a BBC producer. "But the real sensation was that the golden decorations formed a picture—and this was something completely unheard of from the Bronze Age. It looked to me like the most significant archeological find I had ever seen."

So Meller went about setting up a meeting in Basel, Switzerland with the black market dealers seeking a buyer for what they believed was another trinket. He also tipped off the Swiss police, who were anxious to help put a stop to the pillaging of ancient sites across Europe.

The scholar and the police successfully recovered the disk, and Meller was eventually able to analyze it in his museum.

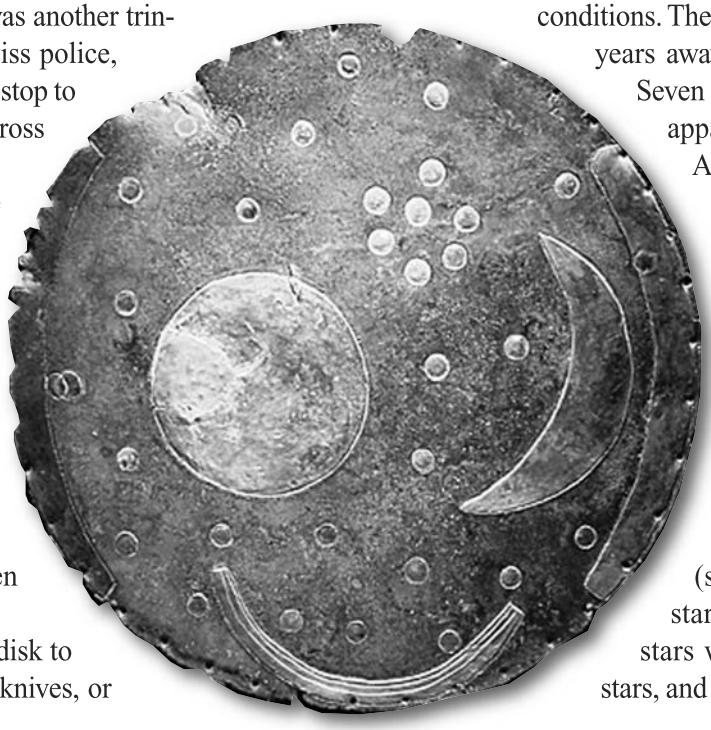
What he learned by examining the disk first-hand has turned history on its head, proving that Europeans were far more advanced than court historians had previously given them credit for.

Meller was able to date the disk to circa 1600 B.C., by using two knives, or "swords," that were dug up with it as dating aids. By their design, he was able to determine that the knives were from about 1600.

Meller turned to key scientists, including an astronomer and a metallurgist, for help in deducing the meaning behind the designs on the disc, now formally known as the Nebra Star Disk.

The disk contains what appear to be the Sun, a crescent Moon and something like a boat. Also, stars seem to be spread across the disk in what at first looked like a random pattern.

But astronomer Wolfhard Schlosser disagreed. He was called on to analyze the disc and see if he could determine what some sort of pattern or grouping.



One theory is that the sky disk of Nebra (above) was actually the "Shield of Achilles." Besides what appear to be the Pleiades in a cluster of seven stars, also depicted may be Lupus, Venus, Mars and Mercury; with Capricorn at the right and Ursa Major at the left.

Schlosser looked closely at the small gold circles. He even went so far as to scan the entire disk and use one of his computers to compare it to the night sky in search of a pattern. Nothing turned up. Undaunted, Schlosser then focused on one group of seven stars that sit between the Moon and the Sun on the disk. Immediately, he thought: the Pleiades star cluster, in the constellation Taurus.

Thanks to large telescopes that can see far into the night sky, modern astronomers know that the Pleiades actually makes up over 1,000 stars, not counting unresolved binaries. However, to the naked eye, the cluster looks more like six or seven or eight stars—possibly 14 under the best viewing conditions. The cluster, about 440 million light years away, is popularly known as "the Seven Sisters." The seven brightest in apparent magnitude are Alcyone, Atlas, Electra, Maia, Merope, Taygeta and Pleone or Pleione. Next are Calaeno and Sterope or Asterope. The next, or 10th, star has no name but is simply designated "18 Tauri."

However, the brightest stars of the Pleiades today are not arranged in the same way as the stars on the disk (six stars surrounding a central star) but more like a kite of four stars with a stubby tail of a pair of stars, and three more stars in an arc at the kite's "shoulder."

According to the BBC, Schlosser then compared the disk with some of the oldest images he had in his possession of the Pleiades. These included 3,500-year-old tablets and scrolls from the Middle East, which are believed to contain some of the oldest astronomical charts. There, he found what he was looking for: The Pleiades were listed with just seven stars. They showed exactly what was on the disk.

"I nearly had tears in my eyes because it came as a surprise to all of us because we would imagine such a find in Egypt or Mesopotamia but not in central Europe, central Germany," Schlosser told the BBC.

And that's not all.

This convex mirror decorates the site where unlicensed diggers discovered an ancient astronomical artifact atop the Mittelberg, an 800-foot hill in the Ziegelroda Forest, Germany. The amazing "sky disk" was discovered within a pit inside a Bronze Age ring wall. The nearby forest contains 1,000 barrows or princely graves from the period.

As noted earlier, the disk contains a number of crescent shapes on it, including what appears to be a ship. Schlosser measured the angle between two crescent shapes on either side of the disk and found that it was exactly 82 degrees.

Early astronomers watched the sky intently, marking key dates such as the summer and winter solstices—the times of the year when the Sun is highest and lowest in the sky. Between those dates, the exact angle of the Sun is different based on where a person is in the world. At the horizon, the Sun travels at around 80 degrees. However, in eastern Germany, the location where the Nebra Star Disk was found, the angle is exactly 82 degrees.

"That's where the sun sets mid-winter," said Schlosser. "That's where the Sun sets mid-summer. The angle between both is precisely 82 degrees. This angle responds to the journey of the Sun between summer and winter for this specific latitude right here in Nebra."

Schlosser had proved an important piece of the puzzle: that the disk could not have come from another culture. It had to have originated from early tribes in the area.

But there was one final piece scientists had to prove to show that the disk could not have been forged in another part of the world.

Scientists had already dated the disk and proved that it showed the solar declination for that particular latitude. Now, they had to look at the source of the metals to determine from where exactly the original disk had been mined.

Scientists can tell where copper comes from by comparing its trace-element composition to other copper samples extracted from mines around the world. Since bronze is made by combining copper and tin or arsenic, Meller knew a metallurgist would be able to determine the origins of the metal.

Meller and his team turned to Prof. Ernst Pernicka from the University of Tubingen. Pernicka has spent his entire career studying ancient metals and is considered an expert when it comes to analyzing ancient artifacts.

Taking samples of bronze from the disk, this researcher compared it to alloys that had been studied from Greece, the Middle East and the Alps of Central Europe.

What he found provided the last bit of evidence to confirm that the disk had to have come from eastern Germany. His research showed without a doubt that the metal had to have been taken from a mine in the Alps. In other words, there was no way it could have been a trinket or a souvenir from early civilizations in Egypt or Mesopotamia.

Court historians have contested the legitimacy of the star disk, claiming it is just too good to be true. But Meller and his team of researchers remain convinced that this amazing disk is authentic.

If they are right, the star disk could turn the commonly accepted history written by the court historians on its head, most notably the long-held belief that tribes in what is now Germany were nothing more than disorganized, unsophisticated, violent and wild barbarians.

"The disk is the earliest concrete astronomical representation of the stars in the sky," concluded Meller. "It's the first known representation of the universe in human history." ✦

Christopher J. Petherick is a journalist and publisher based in Maryland. For more information, see www.brandywinehouse.us or write directly to Brandywine House Books and Media, P.O. Box 638, Cheltenham, MD 20623. Petherick encourages all readers with Internet access to sign up for the free American Free Press weekly email newsletter. It's loaded with house news and special offers available only to newsletter recipients and AFP web site users. See AmericanFreePress.net.

A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD LEGEND

Was the Real-Life *Zorro* An Anglo-Saxon Irishman?

TRIPPING UP TYRANTS AND AVENGING OPPRESSED CITIZENS who have fallen prey to the ruthless designs of the plutocratic "dominant criminal minority" are universal themes that have never been more relevant than they are today. The unforgettable fictional character, who first captured the public imagination in magazines and became legendary through television serials and big-screen movies, is El Zorro (Spanish for "the fox"). This cunning acrobat, master swordsman and superb horseback rider, with his romantic image and folk hero status, was cheered for his unstoppable quest to frustrate dictators and their super-wealthy backers, so the people could keep their land and regain their freedom.

BY MARK ANDERSON

One is struck by the sober fact that real heroes are missing in the real world, however well-intentioned those in many of today's freedom movements may be. The fundamental truth is that while the world has its real villains—David Rockefeller, for instance—there is no singular, legendary hero to directly confront them. Therefore, the oppressed people of the real world have to rely primarily on themselves to oppose villains who would steal every last penny from them and send young men and women to die meaningless deaths on foreign battlefields, if they are allowed to get away with it.

Evidently, however, there was a man who, more than anyone else on a list of candidates, lived a heroic life akin to the swashbuckling character Zorro, who was alleged to have fought the corrupt plutocratic interests of the time. And he

At left, a portrait of William Lamport, allegedly crafted by Peter Paul Rubens, although the true identity of the fellow in this painting is disputed by some historians. He was the author of the first declaration of independence in the Indies, a document that promised land reform and a democratically elected monarch over a century before the French Revolution.

may have inspired the fictional hero many of us remember from television programs and movies.

If there was a real Zorro—and it looks like there was— it was William Lamport, according to a 2004 book written by Gerard Ronan, *The Irish Zorro: The Extraordinary Adventures of William Lamport (1615-1659)*, Brandon-Mount Eagle, Dingle, Ireland.

That and other available accounts, while some details are sketchy, more or less agree that William Lamport (or Guillén Lombardo, to call him by his hispanicized name) was the son of a wealthy County Wexford merchant of "Old English" stock. His mother also was Old English. After a life of brazen adventure, William was to be burned at the stake at the age of 44 by the Mexican Inquisition, after a 17-year imprisonment.

According to *The Dictionary of Irish Latin-American Biography:* "Defiant to the end, he managed to hang himself on the stage before the executioner reached him, robbing the inquisition of his own death. Thereafter, his body was burned on a pyre." Thus, he became a Mexican legend.

"If there was a real Zorro— and it looks as though there was —it was William Lamport."

Broadly speaking, Mexicans have an affinity with the brash Irish, as the Mexican nation still remembers not only Lamport, but also the Irish "Batallón de San Patricio" or Saint Patrick's Battalion, comprised of Irishmen (and eventually some Catholics of other extractions) who had sailed to America and, lacking money and prospects, were coaxed into joining the U.S. military and fighting in the Mexican War. Some members of the battalion were Canadians, Mexicans or various Europeans, and not all had served in the U.S. military.

It was when these Catholic soldiers were told to fire on their fellow Catholics in Mexico that they decided their faith meant more to them than the fledgling American state that had so "graciously" bestowed such grim employment upon them. So they defected to the Mexican side and fought against their former fellow soldiers from the United States. Down to modern times, on St. Patrick's Day, the brigade is honored in Mexico, while Lamport had a school named after him and is honored with a statue.

Thus, the legendary, irrepressible Irish spirit that has given tyrants of various stripes severe heartburn for centuries is evident here, as if the brigade and Zorro were cut from the same

This statue of a bound William Lamport (1615-1659) was created by French-Italian sculptor Enrique Alciati in 1910. Along with sculptures of other great freedom fighters in Mexican history, it graces the Monument of Independence in Mexico City. In 1642, the Spanish Inquisition arrested Lamport and accused him of plotting sedition against Spain. He was sentenced to 10 years in jail. He escaped in 1650 and is alleged to have plastered walls in Mexico City with anti-Inquisition literature. He was captured by authorities just two days later. In 1659 the Spanish Inquisition condemned him to death as a heretic and sentenced him to be burned at the stake. Legend holds that he struggled out of his ropes before he would burn to death and strangled/hanged himself with his iron collar.

cloth, so to speak. The political systems of yesterday and today have always assumed that the people will recognize no god higher than the almighty state—that there is nothing more worth fighting for than the state itself, as if the government and the nation of people the government is supposed to serve are one and the same entity. But this vicious lie crumbles to dust when one reflects on those individuals who, when events present no logical alternative, break from the ties of state servitude that have so poisoned the minds of men that they feel pride when "their" government crushes the innocent in an "enemy" country that they are literally commanded to hate.

True to form, Lamport, however one may judge his exploits and worldview, wasted little time in irritating the entrenched plutocracy. Said to be a child prodigy, he was sent by his family to be privately educated in London, where at 13 he already was arrested for publishing seditious pamphlets. This man of both the pen and the sword would go on to write the first Proclamation of Independence in Mexico, having been sent there by Spain to actually control its Mexican colony. But he turned against his sponsor to help the Mexican people; hence the comparison of Lamport with the character Zorro.

Following a mysterious escape from captivity during his teen years, Lamport was captured by pirates, with whom he served for two years, and fought for the French at the Siege of La Rochelle (1628).

"He went to Mexico as a spy after a scandalous affair at the Spanish court. Eventually he was arrested by the inquisition in 1642 for plotting a Mexican rebellion."

By 25 he was a protégé of Spain's count-duke of Olivares, had traveled most of Europe and, according to several accounts, boasted proficiency in several languages (up to 14 tongues, some claim). He had episodes as a pamphleteer, engineer and military tactician.

When he was sent to Mexico by Spain, he went as a spy after a scandalous affair with a young noblewoman at the Spanish court. Eventually he was arrested by the inquisition in 1642 for plotting a Mexican rebellion, the stated aims of which were to introduce land reforms, abolish slavery and establish an independent Mexican nation.

On Christmas night 1650, he escaped in a manner so brilliant that it was rumored he had been assisted by demons. The pamphlets he posted throughout the city as he fled made him a local legend and inspired the works of several Mexican novelists and playwrights, one of which appears to have played a part in the creation of playwright Johnston McCully's Zorro. The fictional Zorro would use his sword to leave his "Z" mark wherever he went, evidently modeled to some degree after Lamport's pamphlet postings.

Lamport's Proclamation of Independence won for him the reputation of a forerunner of Mexican independence, and the statue commissioned in his honor stands in the vestibule of Mexico City's Column of Independence.

Patty Inglish, in an overview of the Zorro phenomenon, "Zorro the Irish Fox," posted at hubpages.com, wrote, "Previous to the very end of the 20th century, many thought that Zorro was a symbolic mythological hero or a character portrayed by Antonio Banderas in the movies. However, he was a real man who might be linked to any of several men in history." So, the existence of a book saying that the Zorro image best fits Lamport does not mean that he is the sole person to have inspired the character.

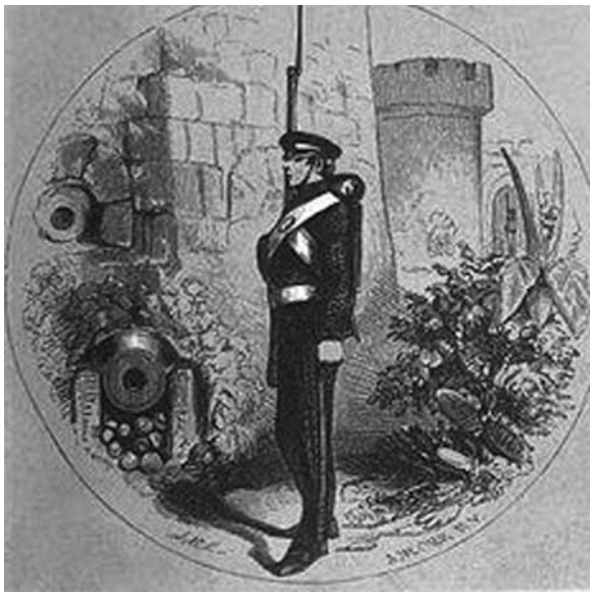
"Zorro has been linked to several real men, reportedly Portuguese, Chilean and Mexican highwaymen," says the website. "An 1854 historical fiction about one Señor Joaquin Murrieta, a Californian Robin Hood, by John Rollin Ridge, reportedly became the 1990s film *The Mask of Zorro.* An American Indian or native Mexican tribe member known as Estanislao in the 1820s is also tapped as Zorro by some historians." The article also says, "Two dozen individuals have some characteristic(s) or history of action that might have led to the creation of the legend of Zorro, but the evidence gathered in the Vatican by Troncarelli—and in the Spanish archives by Irish researcher and author Gerard Ronan is compelling."

While Ronan's account is deemed among the best in terms of identifying the main inspiration for the Zorro character, Inglish also noted:

> Over 200 years after the life of Lamport, a Mexican ex-military general, Vicente Riva Palacion, wrote a historical fiction in 1872 about a hero named Guillén Lombardo. This hero championed native Mexicans against Spain and spread anti-inquisition graffiti with the letter Z for Ziza, [Hebrew] for "shining," around Mexico. Ronan took his findings in Spain and the Vatican from among the archives of history and the inquisition. His related book is the 2004 biography of William Lamport. . . .

Mark Anderson is a longtime newsman now working as the deputy editor for American Free Press newspaper. He and his wife Angie also provide photographs and video of the events they cover for AFP. Listen to Mark's radio show at republicbroadcasting.org, Saturdays at 7pm central. Email him at at truthhound2@yahoo.com.

1847
EN MEMORIA DE LOS SOLDADOS IRLANDESES
DEL HEROICO BATALLON DE SAN PATRICIO
MARTIRES QUE DIERON SU VIDA POR LA CAU-
SA DE MEXICO DURANTE LA INJUSTA INVA-
SION NORTEAMERICANA DE 1847
CON LA GRATITUD DE MEXICO
A LOS 112 AÑOS DE SU SACRIFICIO
SEPTIEMBRE - DE 1959



The Irish spirit of freedom embodied in William Lamport that dwells in the heart of every human being is honored in Mexico with this plaque (upper left) to the Saint Patrick Batallion (San Patricios). It numbered about 175 to several hundred men, mostly immigrants, with a few U.S. citizens. The battalion acted as the sole Mexican counter-balance to the U.S. horse artillery. Hopelessly outnumbered and underequipped in the Battle of Churubusco (August 20, 1847), the Patricios repelled the attacking U.S. forces with heavy losses until their ammunition ran out and a Mexican officer raised the white flag of surrender. Officer Patrick Dalton of the Patricios tore the white flag down, prompting Gen. Pedro Anaya to order his men to fight on, with their bare hands if necessary. When Mexicans attempted to raise the white flag two more times, members of the Patricios shot and killed them. Above right: an artist's depiction of a Patricio in Mexican army garb. Inset right, the green flag of Erin served as the Patricios' battle flag, although they were by no means all Irish.

Ronan is an Irish civil servant in Dublin. Interestingly, the last Spanish viceroy of Mexico, whose independence Lamport championed, was also Irish: Lt. Gen. Don Juan O'Donoju.

Inglish also noted, adding:

The legendary masked man in black with a sword was truly a fox—like his 18th-century counterpart in the American Revolution, the Swamp Fox, Francis Marion. Both men lived, were recorded in history, and were Robin Hood type heroes, who helped the unjustly treated members of society.

The Irish moved to areas in South America as well as to North America and other nations, primarily during and after the forced Irish famine, but in small numbers previously. However, Zorro was likely an Irish Catholic transplant to England and then to Spain, served in Spain's Irish military forces in the early 1600s and later served in Mexico.

Inglish also noted that in January, 1999 *Irish Independent News* writer Nicola Anderson reported that an Italian history professor, Fabio Troncarelli of Università degli Studi della Tuscia (Viterbo State University) in Italy, "had discovered that Zorro was Irish. The academic had examined the Vatican files of the inquisition and found Zorro in their pages, but he was not called Zorro. The professor stated that a man by the name of William Lamport, an Irishman, appeared in the inquisition files."

It seems he had a red beard, unlike the Disney version, carried a sword, wore a mask and aided the downtrodden Mexicans and Indians who longed for independence. He also was a noted "swashbuckler, adventurer and womanizer," according to the Inquisition files.

Thus, Lamport seems to be the most prevalent real-life Zorro, though the character may be comprised of bits and pieces of other men. The parting thought here is that Zorro is a universal ideal to which any passionate freedom-lover can aspire—that is, his spirit may be inside all of us as we boldly take on the plutocratic elite that ruled Zorro's world on television and in the movies, and rules our world in real life. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Cané, Gonzalo, Ed., *The Dictionary of Irish Latin-American Biography*.

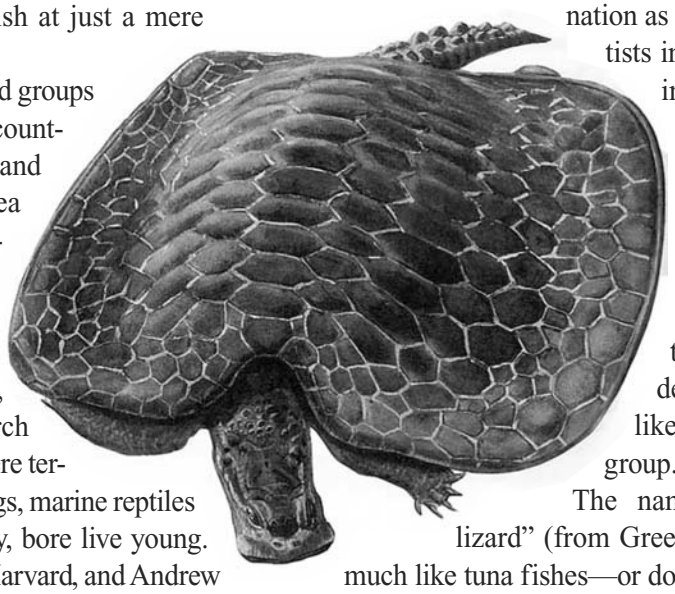
Vanished Rulers of the Deeps

BE GLAD YOU LIVE IN THE MODERN ERA and not 60 million years ago, especially if you like to swim. Aquatic reptiles ruled the seven seas and thousands of lakes, back in the dinosaur era. At the time of the last great extinction they included mosasaurs (lizards up to 58 feet long), plesiosaurs and pliosaurs. Among the biggest of these terrifying meat eaters were some pliosaurs up to at least 50-65 feet long, like a reptilian version of a killer whale, only larger. Incomplete fossils seem to indicate they could even have grown to 80 feet long. The largest pliosaurs, such as Liopleurodon (from the Jurassic era) or Kronosaurus, were bigger than *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

A monstrous ichthyosaur was found in Canada 75 feet long, although the smallest ichthyosaurs (since there were many different genera and species) were shrimpish at just a mere three feet long.

There were six known, unrelated groups of marine reptiles in that era, not counting a diversity of crocodilians and seagoing lizards and turtles. (Sea snakes had not yet made their appearance.)



Amazingly, we are now learning something about the genetics of the Mesozoic marine reptiles, says *The New York Times* of March 22. Unlike the dinosaurs, which were terrestrial or semi-aquatic and laid eggs, marine reptiles were fully aquatic and, necessarily, bore live young. Chris Organ and Daniel Janes of Harvard, and Andrew Meade and Mark Pagel of the University of Reading, in England, recently examined 94 living species of reptiles, birds and mammals and found that here is a very strong link between the evolution of giving birth to live babies, and the control of sex by genetic means.

A common reptilian trick is the control of the determination of the sex of their young by the temperature at which eggs are incubated. In crocodiles, the majority of sea turtles and some lizards, the temperature of the environment surrounding their eggs governs whether the hatchling is male or female, as opposed to the presence of distinct sex chromosomes as in many other species. Since the sea monsters of yore bore their babies live, they had to evolve genetic control of sex determination as part of the package. The scientists investigated whether they could infer how sex was controlled in ichthyosaurs, mosasaurs and other lines of extinct marine reptiles, each of which evolved from a different ancestor and at different times. Using sophisticated statistical tests, they concluded that, indeed, genetic control of sex was likely to have operated in each group.

The name ichthyosaur means "fish lizard" (from Greek), and indeed they look very much like tuna fishes—or dolphins, but with four "flippers" instead of two, and having the tailfin vertical (like a fish) rather than horizontal. They may have been the only marine reptiles that had tailfins. Ichthyosaurs had enormous eyes—up to 264 mm (10.4 inches) across (in a *Temnodontosaurus platyodon)*. This is the largest eye ever recorded for any animal—and this measurement is said to be conservative, according to researcher Ryosuke Degus.

Scientists suggest that the large eyes of ichthyosaurs are

ILLUSTRATION BY DAN VARNER

likely to be the result of simultaneous selection for both sensitivity to low light and visual acuity. Especially for the deep-diving genus *Ophthalmosaurus,* living 165 to 145 million years ago and named for its extremely large eyes (in proportion to its body size), sensitivity to dim light at great depth has been suggested as the reason for the large eyes. (At depths of 660 to 3,300 feet, depending on water clarity, penetrating sunlight drops to 1 percent or less; from there on down are what is called the aphotic, or lightless, zones of the ocean.)

It is thought *Ophthalmosaurus* could dive to 1,800 feet and could probably swim at a fast clip of 2.5 yards per second. It is said that signs of decompression sickness ("the bends," in diver language) have been found in its joints, probably due to some sort of evasion tactics. Modern whales, too, have been known to suffer from the bends on occasion—a syndrome that has been known to kill human divers.

What about what used to be called "nitrogen narcosis," or rapture of the deep? It is unknown if this bane of human divers affects or affected marine mammals or reptiles. (Actually it is not only nitrogen that becomes toxic in deep water; virtually every gas will do the same, including so-called inert gasses, except for helium—and you cannot breathe pure helium even if you have it in a tank. Surprisingly, even oxygen becomes narcotic in deep water—and oxygen is the one thing you really need in your air or breathing mixture. Rapture of the deep affects human divers even at depths as shallow as 33 feet; it becomes a major problem at depths of 100-165 feet; but if you dive to 300 feet or more, you can expect to suffer hallucinations, euphoria, dizziness, manic or depressive states, loss of sense of time, unconsciousness and death, assuming you don't die from the mistakes you are bound to make due to your mental confusion.)

Then there were the placodonts, the most ancient of ma-

Above: A mosasaur is attacked by *Cretoxyrhina mantelli*, biggest shark of the Cretaceous period. Cretoxyrhina is believed to have topped out at 25 feet. Still, Cretoxyrhina itself would be dwarfed by a later carnivore, *Carcharodon megalodon*, of the Oligocene to early Pleistocene. This close kin of the great white shark is estimated to have been as much as 75 feet long. Even Carcharodon was outclassed by the largest Mesozoic marine reptiles, the fearsome pliosaurs, which could reach 65 feet long. **Facing page:** While this bizarre creature looks like some strange sea turtle crossed with a crocodile, it is actually a placodont, *Henodus chelyops*. Living in lagoons, Henodus was the only placodont known to have inhabited a non-marine environment.

Possibly the most powerful sea monster ever to live was the whale-sized icthyosaur (meaning "fish-lizard," though it was not a lizard nor a fish) *Shonisaurus sikanniensis*, at 69 feet long or more. In this reconstruction Shonisaurus, with an unusually long set of jaws, is shown as a social animal and a loving parent. The largest sperm whale on record was 67 feet in length.

rine reptiles. They flourished in the oceans of the Triassic period, 250 to 210 million years ago. They tended to have squat, bulky bodies like overgrown newts, probably not very fearsome unless to a clam or some such creature. They probably fed along shallow coastlines. Psephoderma, a placodont, resembled a turtle.

Nothosauroids were much like seals, scouring shallow waters for food but coming ashore periodically on beaches and rocky outcroppings. Nothosaurs were about six feet long, with streamlined bodies, long necks and webbed feet, and probably fed exclusively on fish.

Pachypleurosaurs were slender, smallish (about one and one-half to three feet long), small-headed creatures that likely led an exclusively aquatic existence and fed on fish.

Plesiosauria: This order accounts for the most familiar marine reptiles of the Jurassic and Cretaceous eras, and its species often attained dinosaur-like sizes. Plesiosaurs are divided by paleontologists into two main suborders: Plesiosauroidea and Pliosauroidea, very different looking creatures, such that you would hardly imagine they were related.

The typical plesiosaur was a large, streamlined, long-necked fish eater with big flippers and sharp teeth, much like the legendary Loch Ness monster. Plesiosaurs likely cruised slowly along the surface of rivers, lakes and oceans with their huge paddles, extending their long necks to snap up unwary prey.

Compared to plesiosaurs, pliosaurs had much more compact body plans, with long, toothy heads and short necks; many species vaguely resembled sharks or crocodiles. It's thought that pliosaurs were more agile swimmers than plesiosaurs, and may have been more common in deeper waters, where they fed on other marine reptiles as well as fishes and squids.

Whatever wiped out the dinosaurs also took out most of the marine reptiles, with only crocodilians, turtles and possibly some lizards surviving. Modern sea turtles of course the reader is familiar with; we also have sea snakes and marine iguanas (in the Galapagos Islands). As well, some monitor lizards go out to sea, but are basically terrestrial. Monitor lizards include the Komodo dragon, the largest living lizard (which has been known to eat people). One fossil monitor surviving until 20,000 years ago reached a length of 21 feet or so and weighed 1,320 pounds. That's pretty big for a carnivorous lizard. For at least 30,000 years, people in Australia had to share their island continent with these giant dragons. ✦

John Tiffany is the assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has a B.S. in Biology from the University of Michigan. John also functions as the copy editor for American Free Press newspaper in Washington, D.C. (For a sample copy send $2 to AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. See also AmericanFreePress.net. He currently resides in West Virginia.

ADMIRAL ALEKSANDR KOLCHAK: WHITE RUSSIAN LIBERATOR

ADM. ALEKSANDR KOLCHAK served in Imperial Russia's navy. In World War I he commanded the navy in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. The Bolshevik revolution in 1917 ended Russia's involvement in the war, but created a bloody civil war in the country; a country driven into chaos and desperation. Kolchak had to make a decision that sealed his fate, simultaneously with the fate of Russia.

BY HENRIK HOLAPPA

World War I broke out in August 1914. Most of Europe was dragged into this war, which began from the deadly shots fired by Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip—the assassin of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife Sophie. Austria-Hungary then declared war on Serbia and finally Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany, however, declared war on Russia, hoping at the same time to invade and defeat France in six weeks.

The war that was thought to be quickly won turned out to be a long and devastating one. In 1916, the Western front bogged down to cruel trench warfare, and the desperate offensives, whether by the Germans or the allied forces, had little or no success, but cost a huge price in lives. The allied forces, of course, had refused to negotiate peace with Germany.

This illustration shows Supreme Leader of Russia Admiral Alexander Vasilevich Kolchak (1874-1920) after he had overthrown Chernov's government of the Constituent Assembly in 1918 and had declared himself supreme leader. He was captured by Bolshevik forces in early 1920, evidently betrayed by those who had guaranteed him safe passage to a British military mission. He was executed by firing squad in February 1920 along with his prime minister, Viktor Pepelyayev.

However, on the Eastern front, a war of more movement took place. Germany advanced far into Russia after inflicting a devastating defeat on the Russian forces invading East Prussia. Russian troops penetrated far into Austria-Hungary. During the fall and winter of 1914-1915, the newly appointed admiral of the Russian navy, Aleksandr Kolchak, was responsible for dangerous night missions in which Russian cruisers and destroyers were laying out sea-mines. In one of the operations, Kolchak's cruiser was surprised by a German vessel. The Russian cruiser was severely hit by German gunfire, but cunningly Kolchak was able to divert the German vessel into the minefield, which eventually caused the sinking of the German warship. When Kolchak was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, it made him the youngest admiral in the Russian navy at the time.

Kolchak was born in Saint Petersburg on November 16, 1874. In 1894, he graduated from the Naval Cadet Corps and joined the 7th Naval Battalion of Saint Petersburg. Kolchak became an explorer. In 1929 the American Geographical Society published extracts of his study, *Ices of the Kara and the Siberian Seas.* During the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, Kolchak was sent to Port Arthur, and he served on the cruiser *Askold*. Kolchak was later wounded and captured by Japanese marines and held as a prisoner of war. After the war—and his release from Japanese captivity—he helped to rebuild the Russian Navy.

"Kolchak was respected and honored among those who resisted the Bolshevik coup. Even foreign leaders recognized Kolchak as the only force able to stop the Bolshevik revolutionaries."

In Finland, Kolchak met Anna Timireva, the wife of his best friend, junior officer Sergei Timirev. Kolchak and Timireva became close and soon they became lovers. However, Kolchak felt ashamed of betraying his friend's trust, and he asked to be transferred from Finland to Sevastopol, on the Black Sea, where Kolchak now commanded Russia's Black Sea Fleet.

While Russia was fighting World Wat I in the east and south of Europe, the Bolshevik revolution of February 1917—led by Jewish *Menshevik* Aleksandr Kerensky—caused the end of Russia's involvement in the war. The *Menshevik* leaders asked the soldiers to arrest the commanders of the Russian armed forces and to revolt in order to create chaos. In Sevastopol, the sailors and the naval soldiers organized a revolt in Kolchak's fleet.

Some of the officers were executed by their own men without a hearing or court martial. However, Kolchak was arrested by his own men. Kolchak was too valuable to be executed, and the revolutionary leader, the second Prime Minister of the Russian Provisional Government, Alexander Kerensky, ordered Kolchak to be brought to him. In Petrograd, Kerensky met Kolchak and he offered him a position in his new government. Kerensky was willing to appoint Kolchak minister of defense, but Kolchak refused and stated that Kerensky and the revolution were creating unnecessary chaos in Russia.

The Menshevik prime minister released Kolchak and agreed to his deportation to America. Kolchak consented to leave Russia, but another meeting with his lover, Anna, changed his mind. Now Kolchak was determined to overthrow the revolutionary regime and restore Russian rule.

Kolchak was respected and honored among those who remained loyal to Russia and resisted the Bolshevik coup. Even foreign leaders recognized Kolchak as the only man able to stop the Bolshevik revolutionaries. In October 1917, after Lenin's establishment of the Bolshevik government, Kolchak offered to enlist in the British army and fight the German forces. The British government, however, thought it was better for the Allied cause if Kolchak remained in Russia and helped to overthrow the Bolsheviks.

It was clear that if Kolchak succeeded in his attempt to overthrow the Bolshevik regime, he would become the head of Russia and would set Russia to fighting Germany. It is not known if Kolchak believed that the Bolshevik revolution in Russia was organized and plotted by the German Kaiser, but he felt deep distrust towards the Germans, thus forfeiting a chance to overthrow the "non-Russian regime," as he called it.

His own personal point of view about the war and the restoration of the Russian empire prevented him from seeing further into the future. This made him lose his chance to change the tide of the revolution.

When the Bolshevik revolution in St. Petersburg was occurring in the spring of 1918, Kolchak received an interesting offer from Finland. The offer was sent by the victorious, former white Russian Army Lieutenant General C.G.E. Mannerheim and head of the White Guard in Finland, whose troops—with the help of the Germans—had militarily defeated the Red Guard and the Finnish Bolshevists supported by their leftist colleagues. Mannerheim offered to help Kolchak to overthrow the Bolsheviks in the city that Mannerheim adored. Gen. Mannerheim offered to attack St. Petersburg from the North with 50,000 Finnish and German soldiers, in exchange for Kolchak's recognizing Finnish in-

Admiral Kolchak (seated center) and his entourage: first man from the left in the standing row is a Ural Cossack; first man from the right in the standing row is a Transbaykal Cossack. Kolchak formed a wide alliance of Cossack tribes and engaged their help in his attempt to take Russia back from the Bolsheviks. Those opposed to the "Reds" were known as White Russians. Fourteen Allied nations, including the United States, sent troops to Russia to help the White Russians defeat the Bolsheviks and reestablish Russia's eastern front against imperial Germany. The Bolsheviks won and signed a peace treaty with Germany, allowing the Germans to redeploy their troops to the western front.

dependence from Russia.

Kolchak refused Mannerheim's offer, as he believed that Finland should remain a part of the Russian Empire, thinking that Finland had no future without Russia. Therefore, Mannerheim and his troops did not invade St. Petersburg in the spring of 1918, and the city came under the control of Lenin and his violent Bolshevik revolutionaries.

Twenty-four years later, during World War II, Marshal Mannerheim refused Adolf Hitler's request to attack St. Petersburg from the northern front, which was controlled by the Finnish Army. Had Mannerheim done so, he would have helped his ally end the war much sooner. Mannerheim fell into the same trap as Kolchak. Had both acted decisively, victory could have been achieved.

Kolchak's White Army got a lot of sympathy from the Allied forces, but Britain would not send troops to Russia to directly intervene in the civil war. However, Kolchak did receive volunteers from Poland, and the Czech Legion of volunteers was sent to Russia under the command of French Gen. Maurice Janin.

Aleksandr Kolchak was a supporter of *Provisional All-Russian Government*, but the rightists identified the PA-RG with Kerensky's Provisional Government. The Provisional Government was established after Czar Nicholas II was overthrown, and PA-RG was established in the Russian city of Omsk by the former soldiers and members of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. Viktor Chernov, who was the founder of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, criticized PA-RG severely when the Provisional All-Russian Government suffered a political crisis. Chernov wanted the PA-RG to establish a people's army as an independent force.

The political crisis was resolved on Nov. 17, 1918, when

PA-RG was overthrown by the White Army. On the next morning, the Council of Ministers was called to assemble. Kolchak became the supreme ruler of the Provisional All-Russian Government.

In his acceptance statement, he wrote:

> The Provisional All-Russian Government has come to an end. The Council of Ministers, having all the power in its hands, has invested me, Admiral Alexander Kolchak, with this power. . . . I now make it known that I shall follow neither the reactionary path nor the deadly path of party strife. My chief aims are the organization of a fighting force, the overthrow of Bolshevism, and the establishment of law and order, so that the Russian people may be able to choose a form of government in accordance with its desire and to realize the high ideas of liberty and freedom. I call upon you, citizens, to unite and to sacrifice your all, if necessary, in the struggle against Bolshevism.

Kolchak's brave statement made him a marked man by the Bolshevik regime led by Lenin. Overseas, Aleksandr Kolchak was recognized as the official leader of Russia, but the American government did not support Kolchak's harsh actions against the Bolsheviks. American president Woodrow Wilson denied any aid to Kolchak and his government, as he viewed it as monarchistic and autocratic.

"Overseas, Aleksandr Kolchak was recognized as the official leader of Russia, but the American government did not support Kolchak's harsh actions against Bolsheviks."

After being separated from his lover, Anna, Kolchak met her again in Omsk. He promised her that he would not leave her again, and Anna volunteered to be a nurse for the wounded White Army soldiers.

The White Army was fighting alongside the Volga River against the Red Army. Kolchak's ultimate plan was to take over several central cities of Russia including Archangel, Ufa, Samara and Saratov. Perm was liberated from the Bolsheviks in late December 1918. The city Ufa was eventually captured in March 1919. Kolchak's territory had grown to the size of 300,000 square kilometers and included 7 million inhabitants.

The Red Army launched its counter attack in late April, 1919, advancing rapidly towards Omsk, and achieving a breakthrough in the Urals. The White Army lost Ufa on July 9, 1919, and Omsk was captured by the Red Army in November where 50,000 prisoners and 10 generals were captured. It was a bitter defeat for Kolchak. Kolchak left from Omsk towards Irkutsk on Jan. 13, 1920—hoping to join the last remaining White Army troops and the Czech Legion which was encircled by the Red Army.

Despite the warnings given to Anna Timireva by Kolchak, she voluntarily joined him on his trip to Irkutsk. In the meanwhile, the French commander Janin made an agreement with the local Bolshevik authorities to turn Kolchak over to them as soon as he arrived. Kolchak was not aware of this betrayal.

As soon as Kolchak arrived in Irkutsk, the remaining soldiers of the Czech Legion captured Kolchak and handed him over to the Bolsheviks. During the trip to Irkutsk, Kolchak and Timireva had been married, and Timireva insisted on being arrested with her husband. Kolchak was given a short show-trial in which he was sentenced to death. Additionally, the White Army troops that remained loyal to Kolchak were forbidden from entering Irkutsk where Kolchak was jailed.

Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak was executed by firing squad in the early morning of Feb. 7, 1920. His body was thrown in the frozen Angara River. Anna Timireva spent the next 34 years in Soviet concentration camps. After that she was not permitted to live in the larger cities of Russia. She died on Jan. 31, 1975.

The Russian Civil War ended in 1922. By then the bloody Bolshevik regime had gained total power over the Russian people. The tyranny and terror that Kolchak feared would take place in Russia continued unabated until the last years of Josef Stalin's reign in the early 1950s. Kolchak's life is still little-known in Russia, where so much controversy exists about him. Some consider him a brutal dictator. Others see him as a patriotic Russian liberator who was forced to use extremely harsh methods to rid his beloved Russia of the ultimate evil that for decades threatened the very souls of the Russian people. ✦

SOURCES:

Heikki Kirkinen: Venäjän Historia (History of Russia, printed 2000)
Admiral (Russian movie about Kolchak's life, 2008)
http://www.hrono.info/biograf/bio_k/kolchak.php (in Russian)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aleksandr_Kolchak

Henrik Holappa is a Finn, born 1985, who at age 14 read about a horrific gang rape of a Finnish woman in his city by a gang of non-white immigrants. He began writing in protest to his newspaper, posting articles online. He was threatened in May 2008 with 4.5 years in prison. Holappa, rather than surrender, flew to America. He continued posting about immigrant violence and, in October 2008, applied for political asylum in the United States. The Department of Homeland Security reacted by arresting him on March 9, 2009, on a specious claim of visa violation. As a result of a massive online campaign, the Finnish government dropped all threatened indictments against Holappa, and he was deported. The Finnish Resistance Movement can be reached at www.patriootti.com.

NEW BOOK EXPOSES THE BOLSHEVIK LOOTING OF RUSSIA

THE GREATEST HEIST IN HISTORY

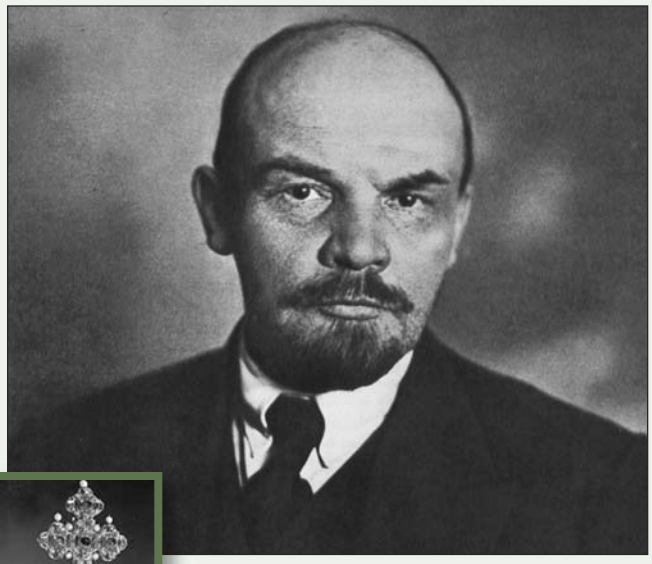
HOW THE ALLIES FUNDED THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

AFTER MORE THAN 90 YEARS, Czar Nicholas II is still blamed in the West for impoverishing his country, a catastrophe redeemed only by the success of Lenin's 1917 revolution. Admittedly, the following years represented a rough transition for the Russian people, but conditions gradually improved, and times were at least fundamentally better through Soviet central planning than they had been under the incompetent, indifferent Romanovs. They were supposed to have gathered together the empire's wealth entirely for themselves, leaving the broad masses of their subjects destitute and starving. But nothing could be further from the truth.

BY MARC ROLAND

Like many historical assumptions, the myth of the "greedy Romanov family" and the hard times of the Russia peasants under the czars is entirely divorced from reality. In *History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks*, author Sean McMeekin shows how pre-revolution Russia was the world's largest exporter of foodstuffs, shipping 20 million tons of grain abroad in 1913 alone—a surplus never remotely approached under Bolshevik rule. One year later, Russia had accumulated Europe's largest strategic gold reserves, nearly 1.7 billion rubles' worth—some 1,200 metric tons, equivalent to about $850 million. "Even personal savings deposits," McMeekin points out, "in a country where banks were still not entirely trusted by the population, were up dramatically at the time of the war's outbreak, 250 percent since 1910, to over 2 billion rubles. Rather like China at the beginning of the 21st century, Russia at the start of the 10th was turning heads in its seemingly inexorable advance in raw, economic power."

So much so, public revenue almost doubled from 1900 to 1914. McMeekin goes so far as to describe a "prewar Russian boom," precisely opposite the impoverished state of affairs the Soviets and their apologists in the West said prevailed until the Bolsheviks set things right.



Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin (above) needed a lot of money to fund his overthrow of the legitimate Russian government and his consolidation of power over warring Red and White factions vying for control during the Russian civil war. He considered selling off the most valuable possessions Russia had at the time: the jewels and art of the czars and other wealthy Russians. At left, the royal orb and the sable and jeweled crown of Czar Michael Feodoravitch.

However, no one, least of all the Romanovs themselves, ever denied the far-famed riches at their disposal. Atop the Imperial Scepter was the Orlov Diamond of 300 carats, said to have been pried from the eye of a Hindu idol in southern India, although the true tale seems to be that it was found in the Kristna (or Krishna) River by the Moguls. The Great Imperial Crown, made for Catherine the Great's coronation in 1762, was encrusted with 4,936 diamonds weighing 2,858 carats, along with a single ruby weighing 400 carats. The Crown Treasury contained 25,000 carats of diamonds, 1,000 carats of emeralds, 1,700 carats of sapphires and 6,000 carats of pearls, together with numerous precious stones, including rubies, turquoise and emerald, joined by hundreds of Fabergé eggs. In addition to vast wardrobes and a fleet of luxury automobiles and ceremonial horse-drawn carriages, the czar, his wife and children enjoyed several yachts, palaces and two, entire trains (one of them a decoy).

But the imperial family actually owned none of this vast wealth, because they were, in effect, its royal curators. It belonged to the Russian people after accumulating over the dynasty's three centuries, passed down from monarch to monarch, as the patrimony less of a royal house than of the empire, just as Britain's crown jewels are less the private property of the king and queen, than a national heritage. The Romanovs were by no means the richest people in Russia. They were surpassed in wealth by the Yusopovs, Radziwills, Benckendorffs, Shuvalovs, Potockis and Lubomirskis.

"But the imperial family actually owned none of this vast wealth, because they were, in effect, its royal curators. It belonged to the Russian people after accumulating over the dynasty's three centuries."

McMeekin writes that the royal riches were "drawn from a tremendous bounty of natural resources (grain, timber, furs, platinum and other metals and, more recently, Caspian oil), and the financial and intellectual investment, much of it foreign, necessary to exploit them; from quality craftsmanship; and from the growing confidence of Russian merchants, aristocrats and artisans happy to invest their money at home. Peasant shareholders, along with better-paid factory workers, were even beginning to save their earnings in banks. Russia in the last days of the czars was a substantial net importer of both capital and people, a telling fact that, after 1917, would never be true again."

This financial "boom" lasted into the war, and even grew after 1914 for war-plant workers, munition manufacturers and investors.

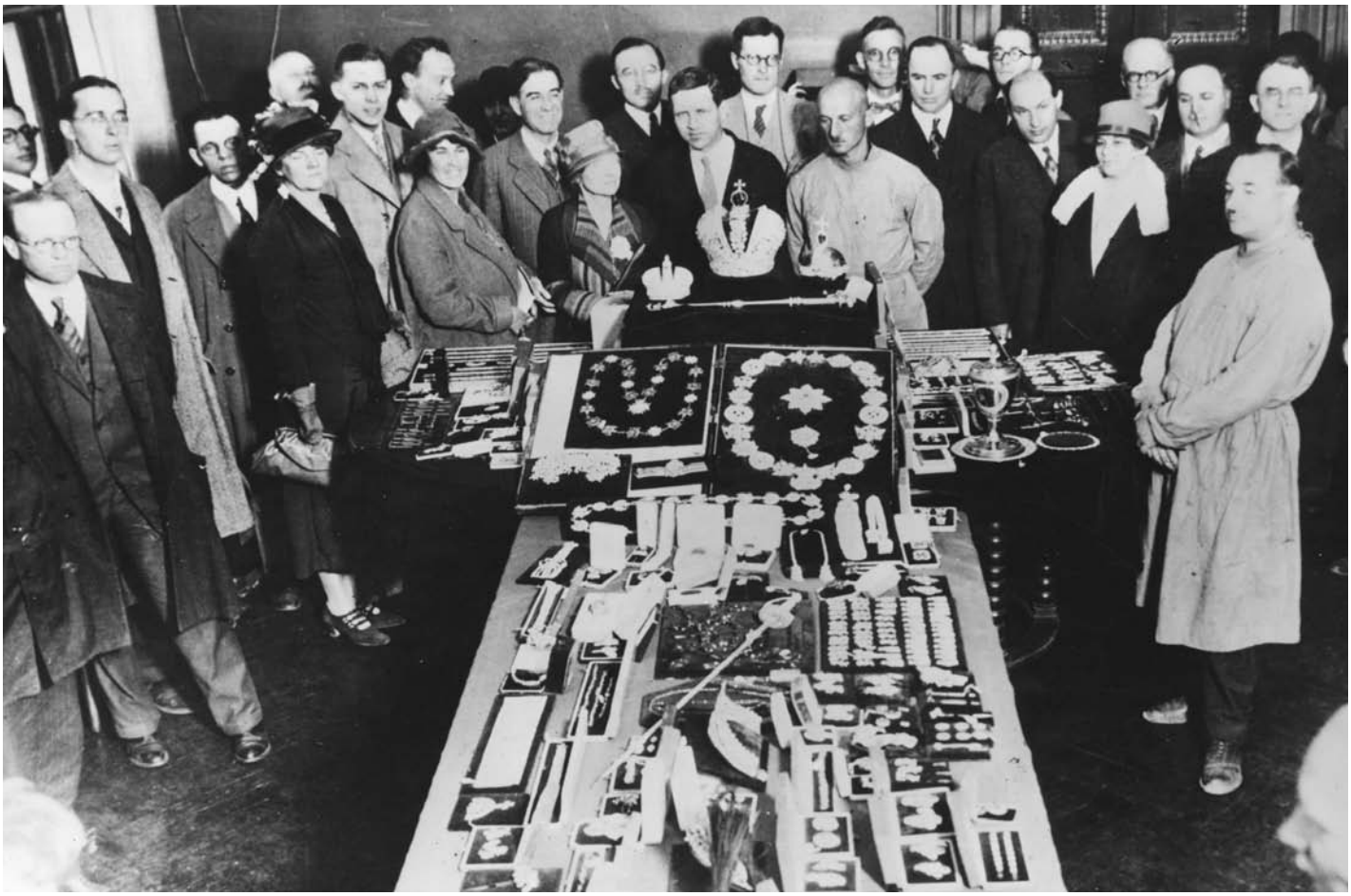
It is abundantly clear, then, that Imperial Russia was by no means the bankrupt society saved from starving to death by Lenin's socialist reforms. Instead, Lenin plunged the country from its former opulence and fiscal progress to the depths of a subsistence agriculture punctuated by recurring famine over the next 75 years. In view of this abysmal, unprecedented failure, McMeekin, an assistant professor of international relations at Bilkent University, in Ankara, Turkey, wondered how the Bolsheviks, despite facing a world of enemies and producing nothing but economic ruin in their path, were able to stay in power. Most pressingly important, they needed to fund a post-revolutionary civil war and, following victory, had to pay an immense army of what amounted to personal bodyguards as protection against the Russian people.

The Reds were desperate for enough money to purchase equipment for their soldiers. On the surface, there did not seem to be a problem. Why not just cash in the czar's royal fortune and plunder the country's enormous gold reserves? But all that wealth was security for Russia's national debt, and the outside world, horrified by the murderous excesses and anarchy unleashed by Lenin's cohorts, refused to recognize his transparently criminal regime, much less its right to the imperial treasury. As such, the country's assets were effectively frozen. "A revolution without firing squads is meaningless," Lenin fumed, "and for that we need money, more money, lots and lots of money! The revolution did not end with the czar's overthrow. Our revolution must be perpetual, otherwise we'll all be murdered."

At first, the new Bolshevik masters demanded all Russian bankers simply hand over all deposits. By the time naked terror grew into armed threats, many of the hesitant bankers, traveling with their institutions' assets, had fled, bribing their way through the Soviet hierarchy into foreign lands.

Not the least irony of the advent of the world's first self-defined "workers' government" was that its first months were largely devoted to strikebreaking. Telegraph and telephone workers walked out as early as mid-November; water transport workers and schoolteachers followed on November 20; and Moscow municipal staff one week later. Petrograd city employees walked out in mid-December.

Labeling such popular resistance "criminal antipathy to the people," Lenin's followers then broke into the private accounts of people—even fellow Communists—to confiscate every ruble they could lay their hands on. Anyone who voiced objection were declared "enemies of freedom" and shot dead where they stood. But these brutal methods netted far too little



In 1926, after the Communist Revolution, the Russian crown jewels were catalogued and illustrated, as the Soviet government was proposing to dispose of all the thousands of jewels in their entirety. Their value, purely as jewels and disregarding their historical value, was figured at 400 million 1926 dollars (or about $5.2 billion in 2010 dollars). Here, members of the first unofficial U.S. fact-finding commission inspect the stolen crown jewels of the murdered Russian royal family, on November 3, 1926. Some of the jewels were re-pilfered and found their way to the London auction rooms. However, later the plan as a whole was abandoned, and the remaining treasures were transferred to the Kremlin Diamond Fund, along with many art treasures looted by the Bolsheviks from Russian Christians. PHOTO: TOPICAL PRESS AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

financial support for the Red Army.

To solve their dilemma, the Bolsheviks wasted no time in undertaking what McKeekin has accurately dubbed "history's greatest heist." In essence, the Romanov treasures, the private savings of Russian citizens, the artistic output of a whole nation and its gold were "fenced" through greedy entrepreneurs from the West, particularly Sweden, without which the Soviet tyranny would have collapsed in the early 1920s. For example, McMeekin writes of Olaf Aschberg, a successful Stockholm banker and arms dealer during World War I, who did more to fund the Red revolution than anyone else. Yakov Yurovsky, the Jewish organizer of the Romanov murders, boasted that he and his fellow assassins, virtually all of them fellow Jews, stripped the corpses of $300,000 in jewels.

To launder such ill-gotten gains, Lenin established the *Gokhran*, or "State Treasury for the Storage of Valuables" for the plunder and collection of private treasures and wealth. As part of his personal take, he acquired the two Rolls-Royces and a Delaunay-Belleville, the czar's favorite limousine, stolen from him at gunpoint in 1918 by his own underlings. Busy teams of safecrackers and thieves working for the *Gokhran* pried pearls from centuries-old icons, and cracked open private safety-deposit boxes by the thousands. As but one example of their macabre rapacity, they broke into the tomb of Catherine the Great and tore a necklace from her remains. It became part of the stolen goods used to buy arms and fund the Soviet monster.

None of this is anti-Communist bias or propaganda. McMeekin draws largely on previously undiscovered materials in the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to expose the nature and extent of the state-sponsored looting. Building on one archival revelation

Above: The Russian crown, orb and scepter, looted by the Bolsheviks. Below: A legal brawl has broken out over the ownership of one of the most famous paintings in the world, van Gogh's *The Night Cafe*. The painting, formerly in the Ivan Morozov collection in Moscow, was sold by the Soviets in the 1930s and wound up in the hands of Stephen Carlton Clark, who in turn bequeathed it to the Yale University art gallery. Pierre Konowaloff, purportedly the great-grandson of Morozov, said the painting was his, because it was illegally nationalized by the Bolsheviks. Yale in 2009 sued Konowaloff, in a bid to quiet the title to the work. The matter has yet to be settled. Some have said that if this case were adjudicated and Yale lost, it would open the floodgates to a great deal of litigation over artworks stolen by the Reds.

after another, he reveals how the Bolsheviks financed their burgeoning "dictatorship of the proletariat" through astonishingly extensive theft. Among their early victims was the Russian Orthodox Church, the appropriated properties of which filled innumerable warehouses with artwork, jewels, cutlery, silver, gold, furniture, books and other artifacts for sale abroad.

By December 1921, the confiscated objects totaled $450 million, or $45 billion in today's money. Chief organizers and negotiators of all wealth requisitioned by the new Soviet regime were two Jews: Leonid Krasin, who had managed Lenin and Stalin's own bank robberies and bombings from 1904 to 1907, and Max Wallach, better known during the late 1930s as the USSR's foreign commissar after he changed his name to "Maxim Litvinov."

History's Greatest Heist climaxes with the world's biggest sale of its kind at the Estonian city of Tallinn, where the Bolshevik thieves met with representatives of respectable American, French and British investment banks to negotiate the patrimony of a prostrated and helpless nation. Thanks to Wallach's negotiations, the Jewish De Beers obtained 1 million pounds sterling worth of diamonds for 365,000 pounds. Another Jew, the famous Armand Hammer, came away with enough paintings and sculpture to outfit his traveling art fair. The "gentile" steel magnate Andrew Mellon bought $6.6 million of Old Masters and the commie-capitalist feeding frenzy. At the same time he was carting away the works by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Raphael and Titian, Mellon was also the U.S. treasury secretary in charge of enforcing our country's laws against Soviet dumping of czarist treasures.

"The world's biggest sale of its kind took place at the Estonian city of Tallinn, where the Bolshevik thieves met with representatives of respectable American, French and British investment banks to negotiate the patrimony of a prostrated and helpless nation."

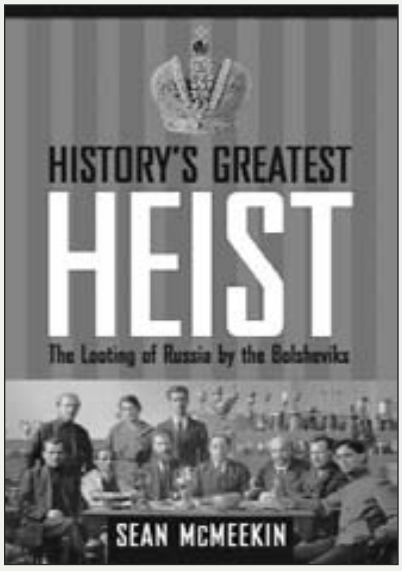
After their "Sale of the Century," the Communists left Latvia carrying dozens of suitcases bulging with hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars, French francs and British pounds in cash. Through gold sales alone to these unprincipled capitalists, Lenin had raised $353 million, equivalent to $35 billion in today's money. The conversion of this total treasure was enough to ensure the defeat of his enemies in the civil war, the intensification and perpetuation of the Russian people's en-

slavement, and the growth of the USSR into a superpower that threatened to impose its bloodstained tyranny on all mankind for most of the rest of the 20th century.

If nothing else, McMeekin's book makes a lie out of the British Broadcasting Company's 1994 description of "Nazi gold" as "The greatest theft in history." The "revelation" that Hitler's followers had laundered great sums of wealth in the form of private and state gold reserves, together with artworks stolen from the occupied countries through neutral Switzerland spawned a spate of books and television documentaries on the subject that continues to this day. There were also nationally televised hearings chaired by U.S. Sen. Alphonse D'Amato for "holocaust survivors'" claims against Swiss bankers, denounced by *The New York Times* as the "goblins of Zurich."

According to the extremist claims of Adam Labor, author of *Hitler's Secret Bankers: How Switzerland Profited from Nazi Genocide* (London: Simon and Schuster, 1999), the Germans took about $289 million from the central banks of conquered nations, plus an unspecified, though admittedly much smaller amount from "Holocaust victims" between 1939 and 1945. Even if this figure is accurate, "it is less than the absolute dollar value of gold sold abroad by the Bolsheviks *in just eighteen months* during the murderous final stretches of the Russian civil war (about $294 million)," McMeekin points out. In other words, more gold and treasure were requisitioned in one and a half years by the Russian Communists than the total amount allegedly sent by the Nazis to Switzerland during the entire World War II.

McMeekin wonders why "unlike the Nazis . . . the Bolsheviks' audacious looting of an entire continent has attracted little notice from historians. . . . The disparity in attention paid to Nazi and Communist crimes is itself old news: the world still awaits Hollywood's first feature film exposé of the Red Terror or Soviet Gulag, to accompany its first several thousand dramatizing Nazi evil." Perhaps the answer lies with men such as Armand Hammer and his fellow billionaire dealers in stolen goods, who used immense financial power to not only cover their tracks but falsify the historical record. ✦



History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks (hardback, indexed, illustrated, 302 pages, #533, $38 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) by Sean McMeekin is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin with his Norwegian Forest Cat, Sammy.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

**JOIN GIDEON'S ELITE:
PREPARE YOURSELF FOR SERVICE**

Hear Pastor Pete Peters daily on WWCR shortwave radio. For a FREE newsletter with complete broadcast schedule, write to: Scriptures for America, POB 766, LaPorte, CO 80535, USA.

24 hours a day; seven days a week – Daily internet streaming:

www.ScripturesForAmerica.org

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

DID APES EVOLVE FROM HUMANS?

Dr. Aaron Filler is a spinal neurosurgeon and also a Harvard-trained evolutionary biologist. In two books earlier this year and in a major scientific article published in *PloS One*, the online science journal, he has reported on his solution to one of the great mysteries in evolution. The human body form with its upright bipedal walking goes back 15 million years earlier than most experts thought, according to his findings. One remarkable implication is that many of the apes are actually descended from human or human-like ancestors. Startling and controversial as this may sound, the theory is being well received among academics.

✠ ✠ ✠

NEW THEORY OF EARTH ORIGIN

Marvin Herndon, president of Transdyne Corporation in San Diego, California, is a latter-day Copernicus and Galileo rolled into one. He is the man who postulated that a natural fission reactor at the core of the Earth generates and powers the planet's magnetic field, and that similar reactors may ignite the stars. His novel theory of Earth's origin is that our planet was once a gas giant very similar to today's Jupiter, with a rocky and metallic core. The Sun went through an early, violent stage, and blasted away about 99.5 percent of the mass of the proto-Earth, leaving behind a rocky/metallic core, which had been squashed by our Jovian atmosphere. Herndon has been persecuted for his original thinking, but thankfully burning at the stake has gone out of fashion.

✠ ✠ ✠

AINU & BASQUE LANGUAGES RELATED?

According to linguists at the University of California Riverside, Ainu and Basque languages may be related to each other. Ainus are the native people of Japan, the Kurile Islands and Sakhalin, while Basques are descended from the original Europeans. Hundreds of their words are nearly identical, say the linguists, far too many to be a coincidence. It is likely both Ainu and Basque are derived from the more ancient Saharan language, from thousands of years ago, when the Sahara was lush and green.

✠ ✠ ✠

MORE PYRAMIDS IN CHINA

One hundred man-made clay pyramids stand in the Shaanxi Province of China, writes German researcher Hartwig Hausdorf. (Egypt has about 80 known pyramids, for comparison.) In 1945, Air Force aviator James Gaussman photographed one that rises almost 1,000 feet from a 0.3-mile base. In 1912, a Buddhist monk told Australian traders that 5,000-year-old texts call the pyramids "very old." The largest is the same bulk as the Great Pyramid in Giza. One arrangement seems to match the constellation Gemini. The computer program Skyglobe calculated that Gemini rose over the Chinese pyramids at sunrise on the spring equinox in 10,500 B.C.

✠ ✠ ✠

WORLD'S BIGGEST PYRAMID FOUND

The metropolis of El Mirador, discovered in 1926, is often referred to as the cradle of Mayan civilization. It contains what may be the biggest pyramid by volume in the world, La Danta, now being uncovered and explored, says *People Magazine Daily*. The archeologists on the Mirador Basin Project dig are saying there are thousands of pyramids in that single ancient city yet to be uncovered. They also discovered a creation story of the Mayans carved into stone at the pyramid that will rewrite their ancient history. It is being dated to about 300 to 200 B.C. El Mirador flourished as a trading center from around 300 B.C. to A.D. 150 during the Mayan Pre-Classic Period. With a population as high as 80,000, it was one of the first large cities in North America.

✠ ✠ ✠

VICTORY FOR FREE SPEECH

A Czech court acquitted Vladimir Stwora, a Czech-Canadian who placed a Czech translation of an article allegedly challenging the "holocaust" on his website. Stwora faced charges of "support and promotion of movements aimed to suppress human rights and freedom." The court, however, said there has been no evidence to prove the suspect's intention to challenge the "holocaust." The state attorney says the text questions the alleged Nazi genocide of Jews during World War II in terms of the number of victims and the existence of extermination camps and gas chambers. Stwora previously pleaded not guilty and said he considers the accusations absurd.

✠ ✠ ✠

FAR-FLUNG REFUGEES?

Frank Joseph says in his book *Atlantis and Other Lost Worlds* that throughout Japan, a ritual is performed in homes at midnight on new year's eve, whereby the head of the household goes barefoot in his finest clothes into each room, throwing beans, while saying, "Out demons—in, luck!" this is just like ancient Rome, where as part of the Roman lemuria festival beginning every May 9, the head of household must walk backwards through each room, casting black beans behind him—evidently the beans are gifts to the lemures, or ghosts, who were supposed to have been sufficiently pacified by this humble offering to return to their underwater home, at least for one more year. Are these two cultures, Joseph asks, related through the ancient land of Lemuria?

✠ ✠ ✠

THE FIRST TOWN?

About 7,000 years ago, the town now known as Tell Zeidan in modern Syria lay at the crossroads of future trade routes on the Euphrates River. Archeologist John Yellen hopes that its discovery will explain how "complex societies" came to be. For example, the Tell Zeidan people traveled 250 miles away without the aid of wheels or donkeys to bring raw materials for pottery and metallurgy. Archeologists are puzzled by a red stone seal that depicts a carved deer. If such seals signal possessions of emerging elite leaders, then Tell Zeidan was among the first societies in the Middle East to develop social classes differentiated by power and wealth.

✠ ✠ ✠

'IMMORTAL' TREE

Although often seen in America as just a humble shrub, the common or "English" yew, *Taxus baccata*, is very longevitous. One tree in Llangernyw, Wales is believed by scientists to be some 4,000 years old—almost as old as the oldest bristlecone pines. Some yews may even be older. Yew-worship—revering nature's fertility during the winter solstice—was one of the Indo-Europeans' first known expressions of religious feeling, says researcher Allen Meredith. Today, yew branches on a grave remind people that death may be a door to another life.

✠ ✠ ✠

HUNGARY GETTING WISE

The center right and far right won by a wide margin in Hungary's elections in March. The right-wing Fidesz Party took 52.77 percent of the vote, and the far-right Jobbik Party took 16.71. The incumbent Socialist Party took only 19.29 percent. The results were a cause for concern for European Jewish groups, which have accused Jobbik of "anti-Semitism" and "racial hatred." Jobbik supporters are not the swastika-emblazoned skinheads of the 1990s; rather, they are, largely, regular people, mostly disenchanted voters under 40.

TBR Bound Volume 2009

All six issues above in one sturdy library-style binder just $99

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009
Indo-Aryan end times beliefs; numerology of the Holocaust; Khazars, meet the Slavs; Slavic contributions to civilization; Camp Douglas: Civil War extermination camp; clash of the rival maritime powers; black blizzards of the Dust Bowl; how much gold is in Fort Knox?; sinking the *Royal Oak*; Hitler in Paris; remembering the Dresden atrocity.

JULY/AUGUST 2009
Lincoln vs. Washington; Lincoln: Father of the modern police state; Civil War about economic slavery; when Venice ruled the waves; Egypt in the Americas before Vikings; interview with Carlo Mattogno; Auschwitz: the first gassing; bishop in hot water for holocaust comments; letter to the pope from Degrelle; FDR's secret plan to attack the Japanese; plot to kill Hitler fails; Martin Bormann reflects.

MARCH/APRIL 2009
Henry Ford on the corrupt associates of Benedict Arnold; Arnold's letter to the American people; Benedict Arnold's war record impressive; a new look at the Waxhaw massacre; the case against Banastre Tarleton; the Americanism of George Washington; the saga of Heros von Borcke: Prussian Confederate; new evidence in the plot to kill Patton; Dr. David Hoggan; Dr. Fredrick Toben from jail; interview with Sylvia Stolz; Hitler's secret headquarters; Bochaca.

MAY/JUNE 2009
Red man vs. white man in colonial America; American Indian bogeyman; a Prussian's adventures in the rebel cavalry; Yankee war crimes against Southern civilians; race and law in the ancient world; who are the Semites?; Bob LaFollette on free speech in wartime; Wilson and FDR; Horst Mahler's call to resist the NWO; high-level treason in the WWII German government; Hitler the war leader.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2009
Arminius the Cheruskan; hidden truth of our ancestors; Greece battles the Snake of Zion; Greece stabbed in the back; interview with Konstantinos Plevris; the real John Muir; Hitler explains his attack on Russia; Alexander Suvorov: the man who rewrote WWII; lend-lease; honoring Fr. Tiso; Valkyrie plot; Bendlerblock.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2009
Contributions of the Swiss to world culture; the queen of Purim; new look at Jesus; Vespasian's army of A.D. 70; the Donation of Constantine; Israel Bissell: forgotten hero of the Revolution; "Woodrow the Worst"; Valentin Rasputin; Norman Finkelstein and the holocaust; interview with Ibrahim Alloush: Arab Revisionist; Adolf Hitler on the foolishness of war with America; Valkyrie plot disintegrates; Hitler reflects; 20th-century slave traders.

TBR BOUND VOLUME 2009: JUST $99. Buy this incredible volume comprised of pristine issues.
EMPTY BINDERS FOR ALL YEARS: Also available are binders in which you can house your present and future issues—$25 each. (Binders available for all years 1994 -2010.) No charge for S&H inside U.S. on bound volumes or binders. Send request to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free. Use Visa or MasterCard. See also barnesreview.com.

GET YOUR 2009 and 2010 TBR BINDERS NOW. $25 each. Sturdy, easy-to-use binder houses one year of your loose TBR issues on steel posts. Library-style. Magazines can be easily removed and replaced for quick reference. Binders indicate year on front and spine. No S&H inside U.S. Add $15 per binder outside the U.S. Please specify year desired. All years available from 1994 to 2010.

The Death Camp at Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda Versus Reality

By Paul T. Angel

Although Revisionists have recently published several books on various alleged German extermination camps, Sobibór has so far not been among them. That gap has just been filled by Volume 19 of the ambitious Holocaust Handbooks series which is now being published by The Barnes Review.

If you believe the available sources as presented by the authors, something between 25,000 to 2,000,000 Jews were killed in the Sobibór camp between March 1942 and October 1943. Most witnesses claim that some poisonous gas was used for this, either produced by an engine, or Zyklon B, or maybe chlorine, or other gases. The remains of the victims are said to have been burned on pyres with hardly any trace left of the bodies. With detailed calculations the authors show what would have been technically possible and which traces have to be expected, had these events really happened as the court historians insist.

In the years 2000-2001 and 2007-2008, some rudimentary archeological explorations were performed by mainstream researchers in the area of the former camp. The authors present and thoroughly analyze the results of that research and draw their conclusions, which even mainstream historians admit to be in stark contrast to that which the witnesses have claimed. As they put it: "It is generally agreed that one of the challenges facing the historical archaeologist is the artifact/text dichotomy." (I. Gilead et al., *Present Pasts*, vol. 1, 2009, p. 22)

But this book is not just about Sobibór. With a hitherto unseen plethora of references to—and quotes from—German wartime documents, the authors expertly trace the actual National Socialist policy toward the Jews, which consists of emigration, detention, resettlement in the east, and forced labor, but nothing hinting at extermination. This is the framework into which Sobibór belongs. It was a transit camp for deportation of large numbers of Jews to the east. The book also tries to address—with previously uncited evidence—the question of what actually happened to the hundreds of thousands of Jews that were successfully deported to the "East."

This is a book not only for those interested in Sobibór, but for anyone eager to get an update on the huge progress diligent Revisionism has been and keeps making.

The authors of the volume—Jürgen Graf, Carlo Mattogno and Thomas Kues—are considered three of the hardest working and brightest of Revisionists producing today.

The next volumes of the TBR Holocaust Handbooks series are already in production and will be coming out soon. Stay tuned! ✦

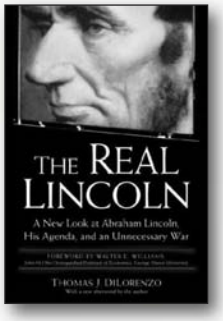
Sobibór: Holocaust Propaganda vs. Reality (softcover, 434 pages, #536, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for S&H.

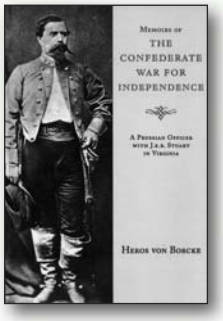
Cultural Insurrections: Essays on Western Civilization, Jewish Influence & Anti-Semitism. By Prof. Kevin MacDonald with a foreword by Dr. Virginia Abernethy. In this impressive volume, Dr. MacDonald—author of the three-volume series on Jewish group evolutionary strategies and their relation to "anti-Semitism"—extends and refines his politically incorrect cultural analyses of Jewish cultural behavior in chapters on Zionism and the Jewish role in Soviet communism, neoconservatism and the promotion of racial integration. MacDonald also devotes chapters to the anti-Semitism of Henry Ford, the psychological basis of ethnocentrism and the unique characteristics of Western civilization. Also, how the West might use lessons learned from Jewish group evolutionary strategies to ensure Western cultural survival. Hardback, 432 pages #509H, $40.

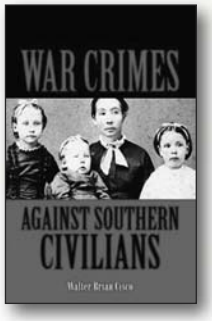
Race, Evolution & Behavior: A Life History Perspective. This banned book is back! TBR has J. Philippe Rushton's *Race, Evolution and Behavior: A Life History Perspective*. It covers crime, intelligence, procreation rates and more from a racial perspective. Let the statistics do the talking. Softcover, 106 pages, #441, $6.

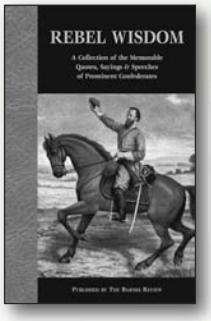
The Leuchter Reports: The Gas Chamber Studies That Changed History. Leuchter changed the course of history when he concluded in his famous report on the WWII: "There were no execution gas chambers at any of these [camps]." Published by scientist Germar Rudolf, this book brings together and publishes ALL the Leuchter Reports in one volume and subjects the findings to intense scrutiny. Softcover, 227 pages, #431, *$22.*

New Views of 'Abe Lincoln's War'









The Politically Incorrect Guide to
AMERICAN HISTORY
You think you know American history. But did you know:
Thomas E. Woods, Jr., Ph.D.

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Federal Reserve

By John Graham. A scholarly examination of an oft-neglected aspect of America's fratricidal civil war—how the great international banking houses of the world augmented the antagonisms between North and South to ensure a peace agreement could never be reached. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$13*.

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence

By Prussian Heros von Borcke. This is a power-packed and highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. Amazing story. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23*.

War Crimes Against Southern Civilians

Walter Brian Cisco's copiously documented exposé of Union Army war crimes rips the carefully constructed facade off Lincoln's "Army of Emancipation." Far from being an army of liberators, Union troops burned, raped, ravaged and terrorized Southern civilians from east to west. Politically correct history cannot hide the sins of the past, and a true examination of facts must occur before we can understand America's most tragic era. Softcover, 192 pages, #506, *$25*.

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln's Agenda

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War. By Thomas J. Dilorenzo. The author makes hamburger out of sacred cow. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of bloody, unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed for all to see. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil. Worse than FDR. Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$15*.

Rebel Wisdom: A Collection of Famous Confederate Quotations

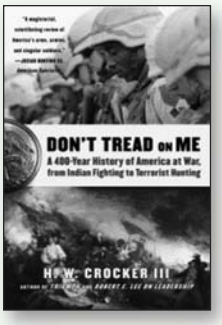
Assembled by the TBR staff. History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6*.

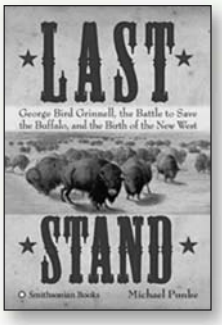
The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History

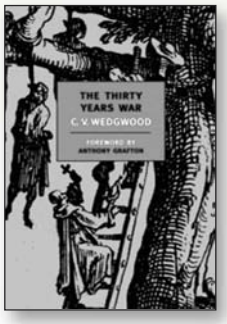
Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because most textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians who treat their biases as fact. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Professor Thomas Woods refutes a host of myths. Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, tells you about the books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, *$20*.

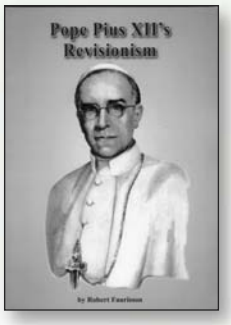
TBR SUBSCRIBERS GET 10% OFF

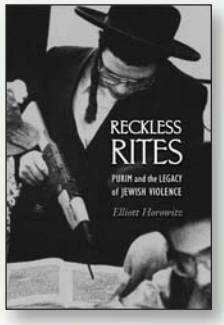
All books available from: TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add S&H: $5 S&H on orders up to $50; $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100; 15 S&H on orders over $100. Foreign: email tbrca@aol.com for best S&H rates to your nation. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards.




LAST STAND
George Bird Grinnell, the Battle to Save the Buffalo, and the Birth of the New West
Smithsonian Books
Michael Punke







Historical Potpourri

Don't Tread on Me: 400 Years of America at War—from Indian Fighting to Terrorist Hunting. Author H.W. Crocker III takes us on a whirlwind tour of American political and military history and details our conflicts with other nations and our own Indian populations for the last 400 years. A riveting book, the author presents many fascinating details you may not know. Softcover, 464 pages, #497, *$17.*

Last Stand: The Battle to Save the Buffalo and the Birth of the New West. By Michael Punke. America's intentional eradication of 30 million bison roaming the vast plains was carried out in order to deprive the Indians of their greatest source of food, shelter and clothing—and to make a bundle for big business. Obviously, building a railroad and claiming vast tracts of line for mining and herding was a lot easier with native braves starving and cold. One man, George Bird Grinnell, a scientist, journalist, hunter and conservationist, would lead the battle to save the buffalo, fighting special interests and lobbies all the way to the halls of Congress. Softcover, oversized, 41 images and maps, 304 pages, #523, *19.*

The Thirty Years War. By C.V. Wedgwood. Europe in 1618 was torn between Protestants and Catholics, Bourbon and Hapsburg, as well as empires, kingdoms, and countless principalities. After angry Protestants tossed three representatives of the Holy Roman Empire out a window in Prague, war spread from Bohemia with relentless abandon, drawing powers from Spain to Sweden into a nightmarish world of famine, disease, and seemingly unstoppable destruction. Experts estimate that in some areas of Europe, 75% of the population was wiped out. Softcover, 520 pages, #488, *$22.*

Blacklisted by History: The Untold Story of Sen. Joe McCarthy. M. Stanton Evans dismantles the myths surrounding Joe McCarthy and his campaign to unmask Communists, Soviet agents, and flagrant loyalty risks working within the U.S. government. Evans' revelations completely overturn our understanding of McCarthy, McCarthyism, and the Cold War. Hardback, 672 pages, #498, *$30.*

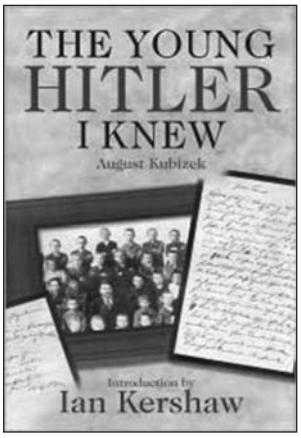
Pope Pius XII's Revisionism. By renowned French Revisionist Robert Faurisson. Favorable to the Allies and obligingly helpful to the Jews, Pius XII was also a Revisionist. It is precisely his Revisionist's skepticism, and not ignorance, that explains his silence on the alleged extermination of the Jews, the Nazi gas chambers and the "6 million." The only way to rehabilitate the memory of the maligned pope is to speak the language of truth and historical exactitude. The facts will also be defending the victims of what Arthur Butz has called "the hoax of the 20th century." Also contains: John XXIII's "Prayer for the Jews"; Talmudic punishments for Jesus in hell; six posthumous questions for John Paul II about Edith Stein; a letter from Henri Roques to Henri Amouroux; how the pope really felt; and much more. Softcover, 105 pages, #472, *$22.*

Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence. Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians at the behest of Esther, the Persian king's Hebrew concubine. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476, *$35.*

TBR SUBSCRIBERS GET 10% OFF. SEE PAGE B-5 FOR ORDERING INFORMATION OR USE FORM ON PAGE 68 OF THIS ISSUE.

A book about Hitler unlike any other ever written

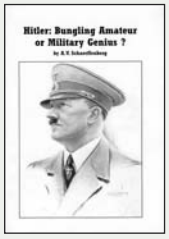
The Young Hitler I Knew



What's so special about this new edition of August Kubizek's book? This is the first edition to be published in English since 1955 and it corrects many silly changes made to earlier editions of the book for reasons of political correctness. **It also includes important sections which were excised from the original English translation.** Kubizek met Adolf Hitler in 1904 while they were both competing for standing room at the opera. Their mutual passion for music created a strong bond, and over the next four years they became close friends. Kubizek describes a reticent young man, painfully shy, yet capable of bursting into hysterical fits of anger if anyone disagreed with him. The two boys would often talk for hours on end; Hitler found Kubizek to be a very good listener, a worthy confidant. In 1908 Kubizek moved to Vienna and shared a room with Hitler at 29 Stumpergasse. During this time, Hitler tried to get into art school, but he was unsuccessful. With his money fast running out, he found himself sinking to the lower depths of the city: an unkind world of isolation and "constant unappeasable hunger." Hitler moved out of the flat in November, without leaving a forwarding address; Kubizek did not meet his friend again until 1938. *The Young Hitler I Knew* tells the story of an extraordinary friendship, and gives fascinating insight into Hitler's character during these formative years. A must for Revisionists. Introduction by John Kershaw. Hardback, 298 pages, #513, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $3 S&H.

Here's an honest appraisal of Hitler's military abilities

Hitler: Bungling Amateur Or Military Genius?

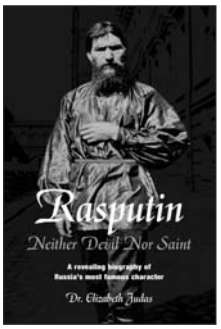


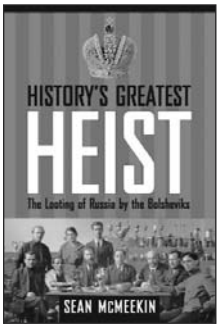
By A.V. Schaerffenberg. Adolf Hitler's detractors say he ruined the German war effort, micro-managing every move his generals made. Others say Hitler was centuries ahead of his time. What is the truth about his military skills? We learn that Churchill was no match for Hitler; that the French were no peace lovers; that Hitler's Operation Barbarossa saved Europe from brutal Soviet domination; and how the breaking of the Nazi codes gave the Allies an incalculable advantage in battle. We also learn much about Hermann Goering, Hans Guderian, Erwin Rommel, Benito Mussolini, the disposition of the Waffen SS etc. Softcover, 172 pages, 80 illustrations, #442, *$13.*

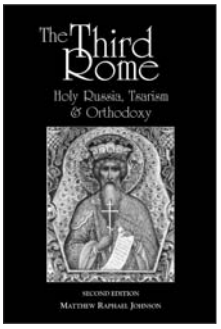
ORDERING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB: TBR subscribers may take 10% off above prices. Add S&H: $5 on orders up to $50; $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best shipping method to your nation. Send payment using the form on page 68 to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa, MC, AmEx or Discover.

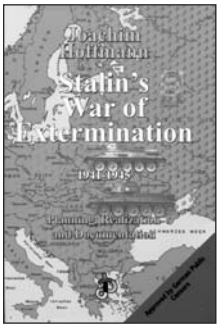
Hitler's Priestess Writes *Gold in the Furnace . . .*

A vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany after World War II. "Indo-Aryan" nationalist Savitri Devi is scathing in her description of Allied brutality and hypocrisy: millions of innocent German civilians murdered from Allied firebombings and millions more driven from their ancestral homelands by Soviets, Czechs and Poles. More than 1 million POWs—many of them non-combatants—perished from purposeful starvation and exposure to the elements in Eisenhower's death camps. Softcover, 292 pages, #430, *$45* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.









Russian History

RASPUTIN: NEITHER DEVIL NOR SAINT

Nearly all of what we know about Grigori Rasputin is the product of anti-Christian Bolshevik propaganda accepted and repeated as history today. A healer and holy man of great repute, Rasputin, somehow, has emerged as one of the most sinister characters in world history. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to Dr. Elizabeth Judas, one who knew Rasputin personally, and the author of this important work, first published in 1942 . Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$20.*

HISTORY'S GREATEST HEIST: THE LOOTING OF RUSSIA BY THE BOLSHEVIKS

How did the bankrupt Bolsheviks manage to stay in power through five long years of bloody civil war? Author Sean McMeekin draws on previously undiscovered materials from the Soviet Ministry of Finance and other European and American archives to reveal how the Bolsheviks financed their aggression via astonishingly extensive thievery. The cash savings of private Russian citizens, gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, Christian icons, antiques and artwork were sold off. By tracking illicit Soviet financial transactions across Europe, McMeekin shows how Lenin's regime accomplished history's greatest heist between 1917 and 1922 and turned centuries of accumulated wealth into the sinews of class war. McMeekin also names names, introducing for the first time the superwealthy families, greedy bankers, sleazy lawyers and compliant middlemen who, for a price, helped the Bolsheviks launder their loot, impoverish Russia and inevitably kill millions. Hardback, 302 pages, indexed, #533, *$38.*

THE THIRD ROME: HOLY RUSSIA, TSARISM & ORTHODOXY

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson. Dr. Johnson establishes a new reality for Russian studies, one based on the facts, not socialist and Zionist propaganda. In so doing, Johnson offers the factual history of modern Russia and shows that the nation of Russia has—except for those seven painful decades of Bolshevik rule—always been a counterforce to the ages-old plan for a global new world order. Why were the Bolsheviks so determined to destroy Christian Russia? Why is the Russian history we are taught in the West fraught with lies? Why did the czars insist on maintaining Russia's own currency? What was the condition of the Russian peasant class under the czars? Why have the great rulers of Russia—from Ivan the IV to Catherine the Great to Nicholas II— been defamed so? Were they brutal, repressive despots? Or were they in fact some of the most benevolent and progressive rulers in European history? Find out. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

STALIN'S WAR OF EXTERMINATION: 1941-1945

By Joachim Hoffmann. The best book on Stalin's plan for a World Revolution by conquering Europe in a war of extermination. Hitler, aware of Stalin's plans, launched Operation Barbarossa to stop the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany, the book became a bestseller as it was the first book ever that explained "who really started WWII." #282, hardback, 415 pages, *$40.*

THE CHIEF CULPRIT: STALIN'S GRAND DESIGN TO START WW II

By Viktor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the whole question beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the Germano-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe —and the world—and how Hitler saved the West—dodging the Soviet bullet by two weeks in 1941. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$39.*

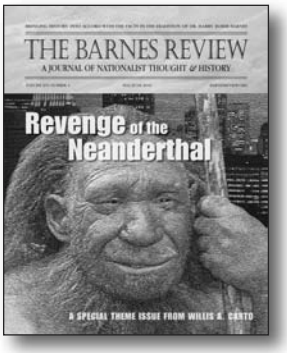
THE BLACK BOOK OF COMMUNISM: CRIMES, TERROR AND REPRESSION

A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. Gassings in forests; execution of military officers and intellectuals by the tens of thousands etc. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million—and this may be underestimated by 20 million! It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. #235, hardback, 1,120 pages, *$45.*

TBR subscribers may take 10% off above prices. Add S&H: $5 on orders up to $50; $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best shipping method to your nation. Send payment using the form on page 68 to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to Visa, MC, AmEx or Discover cards. See more at www.barnesreview.org.

SPECIAL TBR THEME ISSUES

REVENGE OF THE NEANDERTHAL


THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Revenge of the Neanderthal
A SPECIAL THEME ISSUE FROM WILLIS A. CARTO

Do the descendants of the Neanderthal live among us today? What have they contributed to modern civilization? Anything? Or are they simply our destroyers? This all-new special edition of the bimonthly historical journal, THE BARNES REVIEW, addresses this controversial topic as it has never been before. It was assembled by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto and prolific writer, lecturer and radio show host Michael Collins Piper, author of eight books and a member of TBR's contributing editors' board.

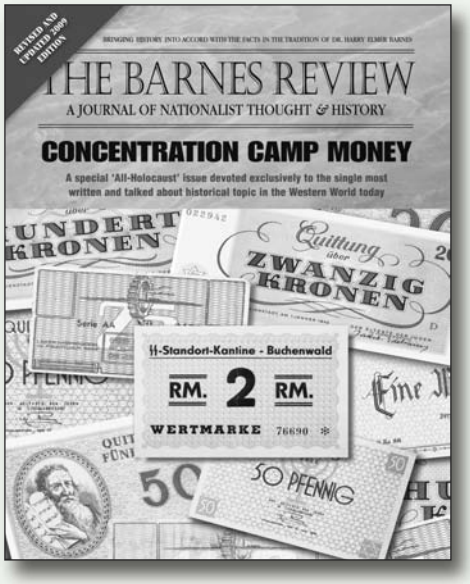
"Revenge of the Neanderthal" is a provocative study of what may well be the most explosive historical and anthropological secret of all time—one that scientists, archeologists, philosophers, theologians and other "scholars" prefer to ignore. Price: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each.

RUSSIA, BOLSHEVISM & THE JEWS

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose Gulag Archipelago blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. (He is still one of the best-selling Russian authors in the West.) Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled Two Hundred Years Together. Book one, *Russian Jewish History* 1795-1916, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused quite a stir, particularly amongst the Zionist community. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was thoroughly suppressed in the English-speaking world. But here is a detailed review/synopsis of that banned book in English—the only one we know of. Sections include: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involve ment in Communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. Bulk Sale Prices: One to five copies are $8 each; six or more are just $5 each.

Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H on back issues inside the United States. Outside the U.S., please email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H to your nation. You can also order extra copies of this issue by phone by calling toll free at 1-877-773-9077 and using your Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover Card. See also www.BarnesReview.org.

TBR's No. 1 Blockbuster: The All-Holocaust Issue—Now a Bound Softcover Illustrated Book!


REVISED AND UPDATED 2009 EDITION
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
CONCENTRATION CAMP MONEY
A special 'All-Holocaust' issue devoted exclusively to the single most written and talked about historical topic in the Western World today
ZWANZIG KRONEN
RM. 2 RM.
WERTMARKE
50 PFENNIG

TBR's 2009 Updated & Expanded "All Holocaust Issue." Containing 72 pages when first published back in 2001, this amazing "theme issue," assembled by Michael Collins Piper, has recently been updated and expanded. It is now 112 pages and remains not only the most popular TBR issue ever, but also one of the best holocaust resources ever prepared. Dozens of fascinating articles and "sidebars" cover the subject from "Auschwitz to Zyklon B." Find out what a wide variety of scientists, philosophers and historians and sensible laymen are saying that has the holocaust lobby running scared! Inmates paid for their work with camp money? No gas chambers? No brutal beatings? Only 85,000 died at Auschwitz—not 4 million? Inmates could be released for good behavior? Crematory ovens never used as killing weapons? No evidence of a plot to eradicate Europe of Jews? A pool, soccer field, sauna and camp canteen at Auschwitz—for use by the prisoners? Softcover—bound like a book (not saddle stitched like a magazine), 112 pages, #531, Prices are as follows: 1-5 copies are $10 each. 6-49 copies are $8 each. 50 or more are just $6 each. Guaranteed to please.

A Vast Array of New Scientific Books on the Holocaust Never Before Made Available to TBR Readers . . .

Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf has lectured to various audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 566 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, ***$30***.

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Jewish emigration is often depicted as if the Jews had to sneak over the German borders, leaving all their possessions behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities and occurred under constantly increasing pressure. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, $8.

Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research, and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that at least 600,000, if not as many as 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in eastern Poland, between 1941 and 1942. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers. However, forensic excavations performed in the late 1990s in Belzec paint a different story. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, ***$15***.

Auschwitz Lies. Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. A critical, scientific study of the reports of French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish researcher Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Prof. Zimmerman, Profs. M. Shermer and A. Grobman, Keren, McCarthy, and Mazal, who all twisted evidence to support their case that Auschwitz was a mass killing center and suppressed the truth. Softcover, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, ***$25***.

Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute Revisionists with their own technical methods. In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts* Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed critique. Turns out Pressac neither adhered to scientific nor to formal standards when interpreting documents. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, ***$20***.

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment" and "special action" have been interpreted as code words signifying the murder of inmates. In fact, the term "special treatment" in many documents did not mean execution at all. This book is the most thorough study of this textual problem. Softcover, 151 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #543, ***$15***.

The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. With the help of German wartime files, this study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed; how the rumors evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups within the camp; how this propaganda was transformed into "reality" by historians; and how material evidence (aerial photography and archeological research) confirms the false character of these rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, ***$20***.

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon German wartime documents from Russian archives, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Next to nothing was really known about this office, which was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex. The study of these plans clearly reveals the true purpose of Auschwitz. Softcover, 182 pages, B&W illustrations, glossary, #545, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study thoroughly investigates all accessible statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents in order to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue could not have been used as a homicidal gas chamber. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible using air photo evidence, forensics evidence as well as wartime documents. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, ***$12***.

ORDERING FROM TBR BOOK CLUB: TBR subscribers may take 10% off above prices. Add S&H: $5 on orders up to $50; $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best shipping method to your nation. Send payment using the form on page 68 to TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa, MC, AmEx or Discover.

Medical Aide to Top Nazi Leader Speaks About Time With Rudolf Hess in Prison

NOT SATISFIED TO KEEP RUDOLF HESS IMPRISONED in solitary confinement for 45 years, the British ruling class decided to murder the 93-year-old man, because they feared the Russians would allow him to walk free. Here is an insider's view of the British crime from Hess's medical aide in Spandau Prison.

BY THE BARNES REVIEW STAFF

Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy, died in 1987 in the Spandau Prison in Berlin, where he was the only inmate. Ninety-three years old and quite feeble, nevertheless the official claim was that he was able to commit suicide by hanging himself with a lamp cord. But many, including his son, Wolf-Ruediger Hess, maintain the British Special Air Services murdered the old gentleman. This conclusion is backed up by the prison's former commandant Eugene K. Bird of the U.S. and by the male nurse who cared for Deputy Fuhrer Hess in his last years.

Rudolf Hess's medical aide, Tunisia-born Muslim Abdallah Melaouhi, got an eyeful on the day that Hess died in the summerhouse of the Spandau Prison in Germany, run by the World War II Allies. Melaouhi, in an interview with the German newspaper *National Zeitung*, testified to his belief that Hess was murdered. Melaouhi, who lives in Britain, even gave his suspicions to Scotland Yard in London, but they were not acted upon.

This article is based on the *National Zeitung* interview, which was translated for TBR by Werner Broschinski.

Melaouhi's book *Ich sah seinen Mördern in die Augen* ("I Looked His Murderers in the Eye") is a courageous plea for truth and justice.

Melaouhi had close contact with Hess, the last prisoner of Spandau from 1982 to 1987. He became more than just a nurse; in the dehumanizing prison environment, Melaouhi became Hess's friend and confidant.

Abdallah Melaouhi has broken his silence 23 years after the murder of Rudolf Hess. Melaouhi spent five years with the last prisoner in Spandau Prison.

National Zeitung asked Melaouhi about his efforts to make the life of "the loneliest prisoner in the world" more humane and bearable, Melaouhi remarked that: "I simply couldn't humanly tolerate how he was being treated. So through me he was provided with almost all the material things I requested for him. There were many small things with which I could make him happy, like chocolate, . . . or a smuggled birthday cake my wife baked. He especially liked plum cake. I often gave him something to read, since the normal newspapers were totally censored.

The newspaper asked about the rumor in May 1986 that Soviet President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was prepared to release Hess.

Said Melaouhi:

> It was a fact. My information sources were two persons, the Russian head guard and the Russian director. It was an evening when . . . much alcohol had been consumed. . . . In such casual encounters I tried to tease out information by talking to them, and I was successful. The Russian director of . . . Spandau gave me some information, including the notion that Gorbachev wanted to release Hess. The head guard con-

firmed this saying he had heard something to this effect on Russian radio. I relayed this news to Hess, and, after a long silence, he said: "That's my death sentence."

After the death of Hess, Melaouhi was asked for interviews by the foreign press, such as BBC, but the German media showed no interest in his observations. Said Melaouhi:

"Regrettably, in world history the German people have been very suppressed. Anyone expressing politically incorrect (i.e., uncomfortable) views regarding the subjects of the first or second world war encounters much anger and is silenced. . . . Foreign television stations like BBC or CBS are very inter-

Left, a rarely seen photo of Rudolf Hess and his son, Wolf-Ruediger Hess. Hess was a loving husband and father. Hess bravely flew an airplane to Scotland in a bid to make peace between Britain and Germany. But he was arrested, treated as a criminal and accused of being mentally unstable—anything to try to discredit him. Wolf-Ruediger believes his father was murdered. Abdallah Melaouhi confirms it.

Auschwitz 'Expert' Says 'Destroy the Chambers'

Leading mainstream scholar says 99% of legend unprovable

Adapted from an article in *The National Journal*

Translated by PETER STRAHL

Jewish "Auschwitz expert" Robert Jan van Pelt would like to see the destruction of such evidence regarding alleged mass murder at Auschwitz-Birkenau as still exists. Clearly, the pressure is growing daily from the Islamic world to verify and accept the Germar Rudolf Report [*Expert Report on Chemical and Technical Aspects of the "Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz*—Ed.].

Van Pelt would like to prevent such an official investigation, under any circumstances.

In an interview with *The Toronto Star* (Dec. 27, 2009), van Pelt expressed himself in favor of the complete and total demolition of all building remains in Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Van Pelt would like, therefore, that a scientific report could no longer be assembled by objective investigators.

The ceilings of the ruins are still present. And these theoretically must be "ferrocyanic" [*eisenblau*—literally, "iron-blue"]. That is to say, there must be in the ruins a high amount of residue (reactions) from the poison gas (cyanogen, trade-name Zyklon-B), which can be measured.

What is nearly an unbelievable sensation in van Pelt's statement in *The Star*, is that he admits that statements from Auschwitz eyewitnesses cannot be physically or forensically proven.

For making this same statement, innumerable, independent "holocaust" researchers have been cast into jail for many years. In 2009, for example, Horst Mahler in Germany received for this statement the imposition of 13 years imprisonment. Here are the most important passages from van Pelt's *Star* interview:

> Robert Jan van Pelt is a historical architect and leading expert on Auschwitz. He says: "Ninety-nine percent of that which we know about Auschwitz, we cannot prove physically or scientifically. Our knowledge became a part of our inherited knowledge. . . . I do not believe that the holocaust is something extraordinary in this sense. In the future, when we recall the holocaust, we will do that in the form in which we recall most things from the past. We will draw our knowledge from literature and the eyewitness reports. . . . We were very successful in that regard in the past. . . . To place the holocaust in a separate category of history and to demand the presentation of more material evidence, really means to bow to the holocaust deniers, in that we put forward a special form of proof." (*The Star*, Canada, Dec. 27, 2009—thes-

ested in my views since they didn't have anything directly to do with this. Sat 1 [a privately owned German TV station] also visited me and showed an interest in the events of 1987, but the state, the politics, or to be more precise, the highest ranking politician of the day, stressed that the interview with me could not be made public or Sat 1 would face legal consequences."

"The media tried to characterize my work as a Nazi book. But that's not right at all. My book was thoroughly analyzed from top to bottom by the Dresden public attorney's office."

After years of distinguished service in various organizations, like for example the German-Tunisian Association and the Berlin-Brandenburg Immigration Council, Melaouhi was, because of his book, shut out from all such organizations. He commented:

> This was an added low blow in my life. I have always made the effort to organize democratic cultural associations. I founded the Tunisian Association, and with 1,300 members it is the largest of its kind. I had a passion for it. In some respects it was my hobby in which I became more intensively involved from year to year, with concomitant increased time commitments. The expulsion [from these organizations] nevertheless confirmed me and gave me more courage: Now I was determined: The public must see what goes on behind the scenes.
>
> The media tried to characterize my work as a Nazi book. But that's not right at all. My book was thoroughly analyzed from top to bottom by the Dresden public attorney's office, with the finding that it contains no inciting or inflammatory propaganda, themes or words. Thereafter my confiscated books were returned to me.
>
> This book is based on facts and serious situations I did not voluntarily experience.
>
> I am a medical aide, but now an advocate for the dead. Even individuals affected by the terrible events of World War II were amazed that this book is written with courage and honesty. I want to bring the murderers to justice. I want to inform the citizens of the whole world, as far as possible, and open their eyes to what happened to Hess in the Allied prison of Spandau. I will continue to fight. ✦

tar.com/news/insight/article/742965—a-case-for-letting-nature-take-back-Auschwitz)

The [supposedly] greatest mass murder in world history should therefore, according to van Pelt, remain criminologically unproven, and instead be supported rather by known witness statements of former Auschwitz inmates. Everyone should be familiar with these witness statements. Jürgen Graf's book, *Auschwitz*: *Perpetrators' Confessions and Eyewitnesses of the Holocaust*, provides a witness about that.

"The 'greatest mass murder' in world history should therefore, according to Robert Jan van Pelt, remain criminologically unproven."

What the vast majority of naïve people hold to be impossible, is a fact in spite of that: In the course of the Auschwitz Trial in Frankfurt (50/Ks 2/63), taking place over several years, there were neither exhumed bodies nor forensic investigations of the criminal weapon, even though the court had heard testimony from eyewitnesses during several hearings on location in Auschwitz and closely examined the scene of the crime. The court did not want to demand forensic evidence, but complained in the judgment that such had not been presented:

> A further difficulty existed, in that the witnesses—understandably—could give only seldom the exact details about time and place of specific incidents. . . . For nearly all investigative possibilities, which normally would be available, in order to obtain a true picture of the actual events at the time of the murder, were missing for the court. Missing were the bodies of the victims, autopsy reports, certificates from expert witnesses about the cause and time of death; missing were signs of the culprit, murder weapons etc. A verification of the witness statements was possible only in rare cases. (Auschwitz Judgment 50/Ks 2/63, p. 109)

Is that comprehensible? In the court's verdict, it thus held regarding the witness statements praised by van Pelt, that they could not be verified and were inexact. Here, once again, the applicable passage from page 109: "The witnesses—understandably—could give only seldom the exact details about time and place of specific incidents. . . . Verification of the witness statements was possible only in rare cases."

With inexact witness statements, and without any forensic evidence whatever, is how the Auschwitz holocaust was proved. And anyone who presents the Rudolf Report and demands a free discussion about it goes behind bars for many years, perhaps for life. But the Rudolf Report has not been disproved. In 1993, more than 300 university professors of inorganic chemistry in the German Federal Republic could not or would not establish any mistakes in Rudolf's report.

The Swiss expert trial witness and professor of chemistry Dr. Henri Ramuz attested to Rudolf's scientific competence, and the director of the Anne Frank Foundation, Hans Westra, said on April 27, 1995, on Belgian television (*Panorama*): "The scientific analyses of the Rudolf Report are perfect." ✦

German Newspapers Play 'Holocaust Roulette'

Why is it illegal for Revisionist scholars to discuss varying claims about the numbers of people who died at Auschwitz, and how they were killed, but it's okay for German newspapers to do the exact same thing? In looking over news reports from some major German newspapers, *The National Journal* has found that German newspapers are in fact allowed to engage in "holocaust denial." The German Federal High Court (Bundesgerichtshof), in decision 1 StR 179/93 (Guenter Deckert), with threat of punishment, imposed on each and every person in Germany a requirement to know that "the mass murder of [6 million] Jews was committed primarily in gas chambers of concentration camps"; and this, according to the High Court, "is a notorious fact." Therefore, anyone who denies this "fact" is guilty of holocaust denial. Take a look at the following table and see for yourself the varying claims—changing day by day—made by prominent German news publications.

SOURCE	AUSCHWITZ CLAIM
Die Welt	900,000 gassed[1]
Die Welt	1,100,000 gassed[1]
Neue Zuercher Zeitung	6 million gassed[2]
Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung	1.3 million gassed[3]
Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung	3 million gassed[3]
Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung	6 million gassed[3]
Die Welt	1.1 million gassed[4]
Die Welt	5.29 million gassed[5]
Die Welt	750,000 gassed[6]
Die Welt	7,000 liberated[7]
Welt am Sonntag	9,000 liberated[8]
Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung	17,000 liberated[9]
Die Zeit	8,000 liberated[10]

NOTES:

[1] *Die Welt*, 28.I.2005, p 3. **[2]** *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, 25.I.2005, p 17. ("Six million people, whom the Nazis murdered there [Auschwitz]."). **[3]** *Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung*, 23.I.2005, p 1. ("Is it 1.3 million dead, 3 million or even 6 million? One no longer knows.") **[4]** *Die Welt, Literarische Welt*, 22.I.2005, p 1. ("Between 1940 and 1945, there were 4 million men, women, and children tortured and murdered here by the Hitler-Fascists. . . . On the 27th of January, for the first time, 25 heads of state will gather in this accursed place [Auschwitz], which saw 1,500,000 lights extinguished, 1,500,000 lives, of which 1,100,000 were Jews.") [5] *Die Welt*, 28.I.2005, p 3. ("The holocaust claimed, in total, between 5.29 and 6.1 million Jews.") **[6]** *Welt am Sonntag*, 16.I.2005. ("Three-quarters of a million people industrially destroyed at Auschwitz.") **[7]** *Die Welt, Literarische Welt*, 22.I.2005, p 1. ("At this point in time [of the liberation], there were 7,000 people remaining in Auschwitz, debilitated and near to death.") **[8]** *Welt am Sonntag*, 16.I.2005. ("The soldiers found approximately 9,000 prisoners there [Auschwitz].") **[9]** *Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung*, 23.I.2005, p 3. ("As we entered the camp, there were only 17,000 prisoners left.") **[10]** *Die Zeit*, No. 4, 20.I.2005, p 82. ("The swift advance of the Red Army had indeed ended the murders in the Auschwitz camp complex, but the Soviet soldiers could free only a little more than 8,000 people.")

What should a reader in Germany say about this strange arithmetic? Nothing, naturally—since to have an opinion on this confusing game of numbers and the diametric opposition of holocaust "notoriousness," is punishable in Germany with up to five years imprisonment.

It is different for the media in the "system," to whom a heretical word is sometimes allowed. *Die Welt* thus asserts, in connection with the "holocaust," that previously the nation-states were required to preserve the historical myth, and that this now has been taken over by the EU. "For everything further, the nations and nation-states continued to remain responsible, above all for the establishment of identity and the conservation of historical myths."[1]

Before the backdrop of the confusing game of "holocaust" numbers sketched above, *Die Welt* claims—in all seriousness—that the Auschwitz story has to do with a "deep, sharp picture of the murder events, extremely exact in details."[2]

Die Welt am Sonntag writes that the "holocaust industry" exists, and that the people have grown "tired of the holocaust."[3] Guenter Deckert was thrown into a German prison for several years because British historian David Irving, in during a conference organized by Deckert about Auschwitz on September 1, 1990, used the term "holocaust industry." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Die Welt*, 28.I.2005, p 8.

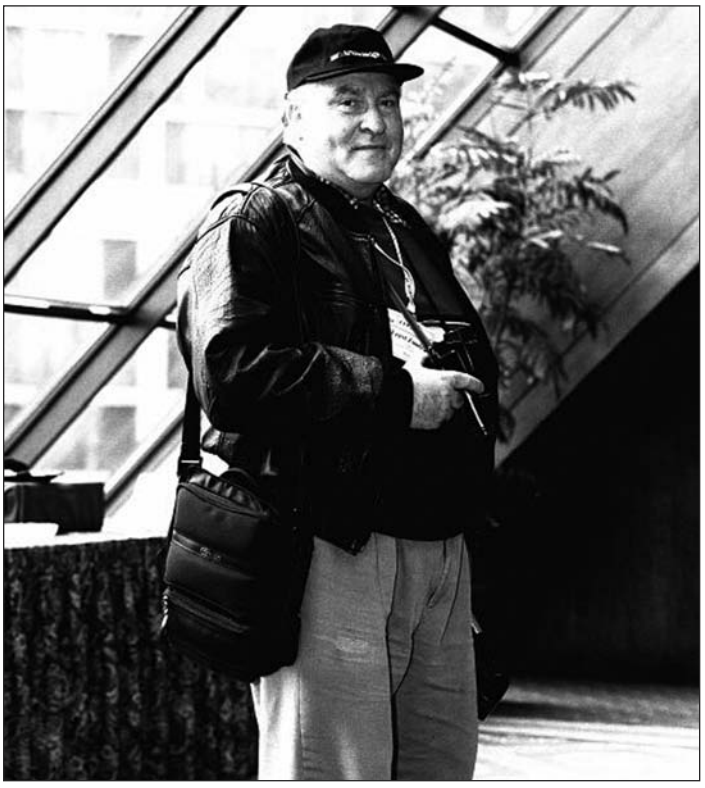
2 *Die Welt*, 28.I.2005, p 8.

3 *Welt am Sonntag*, 30.I.2005. ("The political instrumentalization of the NS period, together with the included scandalization, contributes to the banalization of evil and to that holocaust weariness, which politicians deplore, and populists then turn against the "shoah" business, the holocaust industry, Israel—in short, the Jews.")

ERNST ZÜNDEL SPEAKS

An interview with one of the world's leading Revisionists

THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW WAS FORWARDED to us from Dr. Ingrid Rimland Zündel, wife of Ernst Zündel. The interview is Ernst's first with a news agency since being released from prison after seven years—two in Canada and five in Germany—for allegedly "defaming the memory of the dead." Ingrid thought TBR readers might enjoy reading what her husband had to say on a wide range of subjects. Unfortunately, Ernst has to watch his tongue in Germany or he could, at age 71, face another five years, minimum, in prison.



Revisionist historian Ernst Zündel in happy times poses with a camera at a conference. Before being locked up in Canada and Germany, Ernst was a prolific artist and photographer working in multiple media. Ernst is one of those who have been prosecuted by modern occupied Germany for suggesting or attempting to prove that fewer than 6 million Jews were gassed as part of a genocidal program by the National Socialists.

INTERVIEW FROM *FOREIGN POLICY JOURNAL*
CONDUCTED BY KOUROSH ZIABARI
SUBMITTED TO TBR BY DR. INGRID RIMLAND ZÜNDEL

FPJ: Firstly, I would like to extend my congratulations on your recent release. Were you ever mistreated or subject to any type of mental or physical punishment in breach of international conventions?

ZÜNDEL: My entire treatment these past seven years by those arresting me, trying and convicting me, and keeping me in prison has been in brutal breach of international conventions. I was arrested on American soil by officials of the U.S. government, who acted as hit squads for a nefarious lobby. There was no arrest warrant. I was not read my rights. I was whisked away in handcuffs without being allowed to get my wallet, to call my attorney, to be allowed to make my case before an American immigration judge or even hug my wife goodbye.

I was incarcerated in six prisons on two continents in three countries—the U.S.A., Canada and Germany—without relief of any kind. In effect, I have had 10 percent of my life stolen from me—and for what "crime"? For having "overstayed my U.S. visa"?

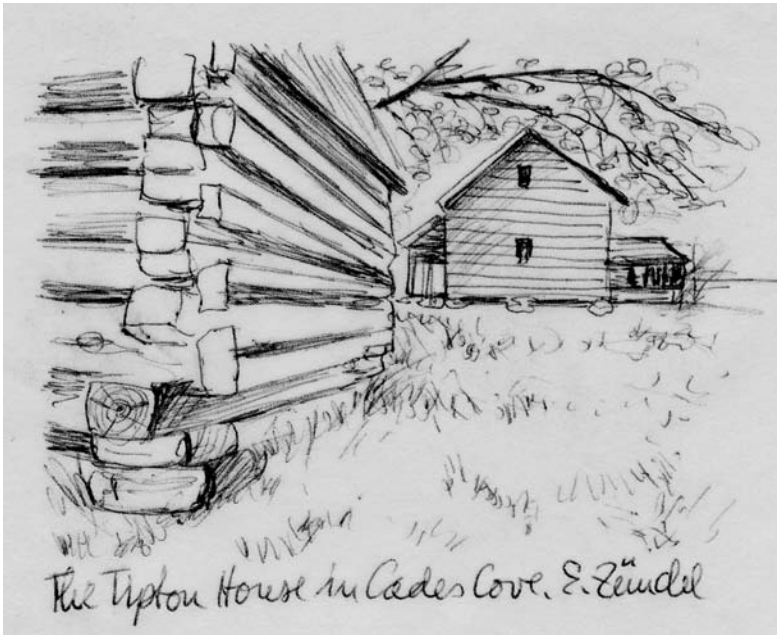
Throughout my imprisonment, basic human rights principles were trampled underfoot repeatedly and with impunity. The worst prisons were the Canadian detention centers at Thorold, Ontario and at Toronto West, where I was held for two long years in isolation cells, ice cold in the winter, no

shoes or socks allowed. The electric light in these cells was kept on 24 hours a day. Through a glass slot in the door I was checked every 20 minutes, and my activities were meticulously noted by the guards.

No dignity, no privacy. My toothbrush was kept in a plastic bin in a hall. I was not allowed to speak to other prisoners. Bed sheets were changed only after three months. No pillows. No chairs. When I wrote to my wife or to my attorneys, I had to sit on a makeshift pile of my court transcripts. No radio, no television. No ballpoint pens—only pencil stubs, cut in half with a saw. No spoons, forks or knives were permitted. With few exceptions I was treated as the worst of criminals.

That's Canada for you, where I have lived and worked without a criminal record for more than 40 years.

It was somewhat better, but not much, in the United States. In Germany, it was quite a bit better in terms of the basic necessities, but personal mail was routinely withheld—1,700 letters for up to five years—even after I forced a court to order that it be given to me. My so-called trial in Mannheim was a political show trial in the Stalinist mode: my "guilt" was a foregone conclusion. I requested that exculpatory exhibits be allowed as validation for what I believed and had written and said. No meaningful defense was allowed. I could not put on record any forensic evidence, any historical documents or even expert witnesses, That very request to be allowed to offer evidence was held to be a new offense of criminal behavior and could have resulted in new criminal charges—as were, in fact, lodged against my lawyers during that very trial, who tried to overcome these restrictions.



A drawing made in jail by Zündel of the Tipton House in Cades Cove.

FPJ: Along with the rest of the EU members, Germany regularly criticizes other countries for violations of free speech and human rights. However, your case demonstrated the emptiness of such claims within Europe. What's your take on that? Is Europe really a utopia of liberty and freedom of speech?

ZÜNDEL: Most European countries have only selected free speech for officially approved and sanctioned views on history. Almost all EU countries have laws in place that restrict freedom of speech under the guise of one fig leaf or other, such as the prevention of racist or neo-nazi activities. The state decides selectively who is and what is racist.

Dissidents are allowed very little opportunity to be read or heard in the mainstream corporate media channels of the West. The control mechanisms of the press are many, often subtle but widely understood and obeyed—fear of loss of jobs, diminished circulation, the withholding of government advertisements etc. There is no longer unrestricted freedom in any Western country, not even in the U.S. with its wonderful Bill of Rights.

Allow me here to point out to your readers the outline of a censorship practice known by its neutral term "rendition," but more honestly defined as political kidnappings to force the silencing of dissident speech or alternate thoughts. Renditions in the West are ever more frequently practiced not only against alleged "terrorist suspects" but against ordinary political activists and writers whose viewpoints are frowned upon by such outfits as AIPAC and similar Zionist lobby and interest groups.

I'd like to briefly shed light on the period preceding my arrest in the United States and Canada, the conniving and the similarity in other cases like mine, where an innocuous or alleged infraction is used to silence a political opponent.

This is exactly what happened to me. The initial reason given was an alleged immigration infraction—namely a "visa overstay." I was no terrorist; I was a dissident writer. My political detractors knew perfectly well that I was in America legally, due to my marriage to an American citizen. I was in immigration adjustment of status proceedings, meticulously following all the prerequisite steps. I was living openly in a rural area in Tennessee and was listed by address in the local telephone book. The U.S. government had given me a Social Security number, a work permit, a document that allowed me to leave the country and return unmolested. I had undergone and passed an FBI check and a health clearance. The only last step missing was a personal interview by an immigration official to ascertain a valid

At right, a drawing of a squirrel by Ernst Zündel. Ernst wrote on the drawing: "30 August 2004: E. Zündel. Drawn in court with my lawyer's pen!" Authorities denied Zündel all but tiny pencil stubs to sketch with in jail—a particularly onerous punishment for a man with an artistic soul.

marriage to my American citizen wife.

We had been notified in writing that this interview could take as long as three years, and that no status report would be given. We were patiently waiting for that last step, a routine interview with an immigration official. Our immigration attorney had requested such an interview in writing—twice! Under oath, he testified that he had written those letters. These letters have mysteriously disappeared from our immigration file. When I was arrested, it was claimed that I had negligently "missed a hearing," which gave them grounds for an arrest due to a visa overstay. In other words, a loophole was found or fabricated that has cost me seven years of my life.

What happened to me in the context of a deliberate state policy of deception has also happened to others. Similar ruses via false accusations were used in cases like Germar Rudolf, likewise married to an American citizen, El Masri of Germany, Maher Arar of Canada, Gerd Honsik of Spain, Siegfried Verbeke of Belgium, David Irving and now Bishop Williamson of England, to name only a few individuals who were caught between the grindstones of a criminal policy possible only under the Patriot Act in the U.S. and similar legal instruments in other countries. Embedded in that background of a widespread covert policy and practice to force political conformity, my case makes eminent sense. We are no longer dealing with an aberration. These extrajudicial renditions give 9-11 and the Patriot Act a new light as a global policy instrument of brutal censorship of unpopular thinkers and writers.

The thrust of a prestigious publication such as yours would normally deal with the policies of foreign governments, renditions, kidnappings and incarcerations, not only of foreign enemies but, as in the case of [Mordechai] Vanunu, an Israeli-born and raised atomic scientist. He was no neo-nazi, no racist, no "holocaust denier," yet he was relentlessly pursued by the Mossad and ultimately kidnapped and jailed for 18 years.

The patterns of the breaking of international law and conventions, the use of false identities and the brazen practice of breaking and entering by spy and intelligence agencies etc—these criminal activities are daily in the news. This sets the stage and makes my case a logical progression of an old, established policy, with this one difference: we are no longer talking about hunting and kidnapping alleged "nazi war criminals" like Eichmann or stone-throwing Palestinians or even "Arab terrorists" but instead the targeting of writers and other political dissidents in Western countries calling themselves "democracies."

My story does not even end there. In my case, my "holocaust denier" profile was convenient, but passé. It was not even, as is so commonly and falsely claimed, "denial of the holocaust" or even more bizarre, my "visa overstay"! I was told what actually happened by a friend of ours with high-level UN connections. In his own words: "It was the Blue Booklet that did it! That's when it was decided at the very highest level to take you out for good!"

Here is what happened, briefly: In the early months post-9-11 my wife, an avid Internetter, discovered a compelling research document entitled *Stranger than Fiction: An Independent Investigation of 9-11 and the War on Terrorism,* by Anonymous, 11-11-2. She gave it to me over breakfast. I read it, found it interesting, and ran a few copies off on my printer for people on my mailing list. I did not write that lavishly footnoted paper. I did not research it. I merely copied it. Somebody must have concluded that I, with my background of thorough forensic investigations in other areas, showed more than ordinary interest in 9-11 as a potential political false flag common in intelligence agency operations.

During my trial in Mannheim, ostensibly for "holocaust denial," portions of my monthly newsletter, wherein I mentioned this booklet and the 9-11 topic, were referenced by the prosecution as criminal offenses. Only after it became clear

that I welcomed the opportunity to have my attorneys present forensic evidence of a potential 9-11 cover-up were those portions of the accusation against me hastily dropped, and my trial became a "holocaust denial" show trial in the traditional Stalinist mode: "Accuse wildly, but don't allow a defense."

As we later found out through various freedom of information requests in various countries, there was in place for years a plan to arrest and detain me under false pretenses.

I mention this only as an overarching, logical example as to how diabolically clever my political opponents are in using the accusation of "holocaust denial" and persecution of holocaust Revisionists as arrows in their arsenal of weaponry to shore up, consolidate and protect their deceptively acquired power and influence.

FPJ: What's the reality behind the holocaust? Didn't it happen at all?

ZÜNDEL: I will not answer this question, [as] I would risk five more years in jail if I answered these questions honestly and truthfully.

FPJ: Many people of other countries have come to the categorical conclusion that the Western World is a beacon of liberty and unrestricted freedom of speech. But it sometimes seems that the reality is something else, and that people can be easily prosecuted merely for publishing views that are disliked.

ZÜNDEL: Here is just one more example of what I already outlined above: We have faxes and other documents that prove on official embassy letterhead that the much-vaunted U.S. judiciary has run interference for these kidnappers and renditioners via behind-the-scenes *ex parte* communication, thus engaging in a cover-up and whitewash worse than the ones practiced by those the U.S. government always blames for human rights violations in their hypocritical press campaigns, like against China in Tibet, Lukashenko in Belarus, Putin in Moscow and, of course, the nation of Iran.

FPJ: Many Zionist websites have [referred to] you as a white supremacist. Is that a fair characterization?

ZÜNDEL: This claim is a convenient character assassination technique. I have never been a white supremacist and have stated so for decades, publicly, in countless interviews, newsletters, speeches, broadcasts etc. It is my opponents' *modus operandi* to broad-brush complex issues by politically expedient demonization.

FPJ: You're opposed to the regime of Israel because of its discriminatory and atrocious approach against the nation of Palestine. You consider yourself a pacifist who advocates stability and peace. Aren't these beliefs incompatible with your viewpoint regarding Hitler, who is internationally considered to be a notorious dictator and relentless killer? How can your peace-seeking stance come together with your approval of Hitler?

ZÜNDEL: I cannot answer this question due to legal restraints. An honest and complete answer would land me in jail as a re-offender very quickly. Implicit in your question is the toxic image of me that my detractors would like you to have. To be called a nazi is worse than being called a leper. For decades I have been on the receiving end of just such a targeted character assassination campaign. I have been jailed many times not for advocating an ideology but for expressing a dissident, alternative viewpoint on many topics, including Hitler's role in history.

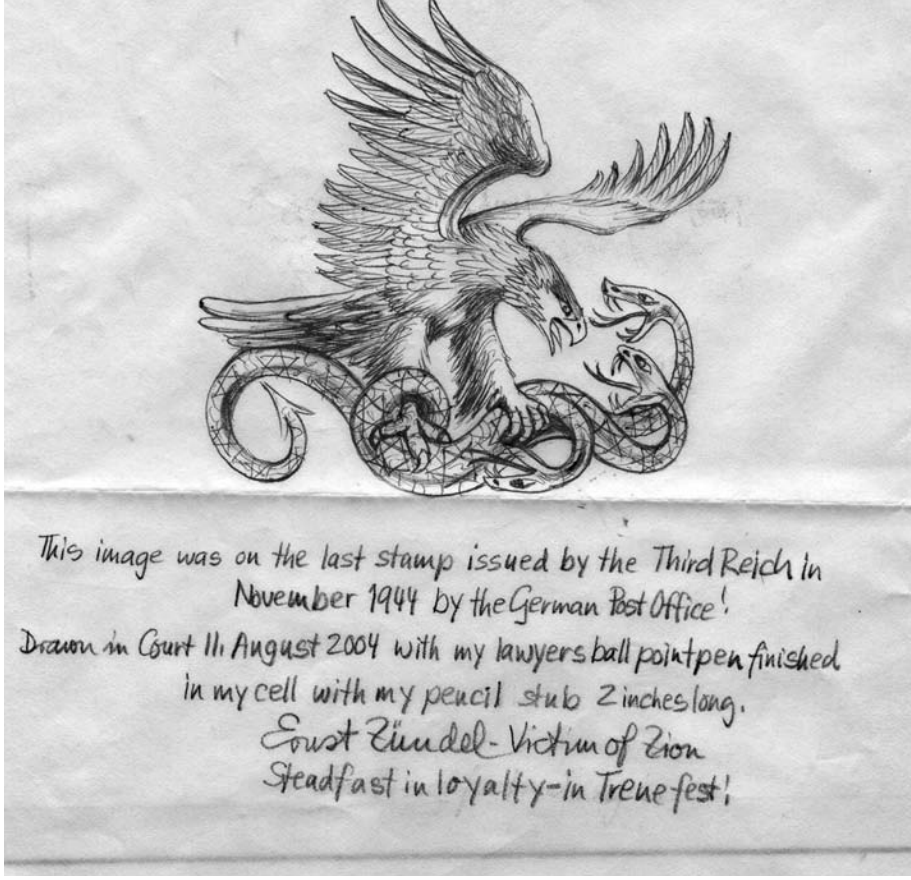
Revisionism is not an ideology. It is merely a scientific method of re-examining historical events and of trying to understand the movers and shakers who made history a footnote to their personalities.

"I cannot answer this question due to legal restraints. An honest and complete answer would land me in jail as a re-offender quickly."

Let me answer your question this way: I have always abhorred any kind of violence in the pursuit of political goals, by anyone. Politically, I was and am a pacifist. I advocate a sober, neutral look at history, including the period known as the Third Reich. The peoples of the world, regardless of what system of government they live under, owe it to themselves to emancipate themselves of the simplistic images of propaganda and deceit posing as history.

FPJ: On May 1995, your Toronto residence was the target of an arson attack, which resulted in $400,000 worth of damage. A few days later, some of your extremist opponents were caught trying to break into your property. Again, a few days later, you received a parcel bomb, which the Toronto police detonated. Have you ever tried to lodge a complaint against [the perpetrators]? Have they ever been lawfully sentenced?

ZÜNDEL: While I have never advocated or engaged in violence, egregious acts of violence have been repeatedly practiced on me, of which the political kidnapping in 2003 was merely the latest. As to the fire and the bomb, no, nothing was ever resolved. The police apprehended the bomb builders and senders, but the charges laid were stayed. There seems to have been no political will at the highest levels of the Canadian government. There was no political coin to be garnered by prosecuting Jewish arsonists, who even confessed to the deed.


This image was on the last stamp issued by the Third Reich in
November 1944 by the German Post Office!
Drawn in Court 11 August 2004 with my lawyers ball point pen finished
in my cell with my pencil stub 2 inches long.
Ernst Zündel - Victim of Zion
Steadfast in loyalty - in Treue fest!

Ernst Zündel, an accomplished artist and historian, sketched this image. The handwriting says: "This image was on the last stamp issued by the Third Reich in 1944 by the German Post Office! Drawn in court with my lawyer's ball point pen; finished in my cell with my pencil stub—2 inches long. Ernst Zündel—Victim of Zion. Steadfast in loyalty—in *Treue fest*!"

FPJ: Do you differentiate between the Zionists and Jews as the followers of a . . . religion?

ZÜNDEL: Yes, the two are totally different. Some Orthodox Jews who are united against Zionism, such as the Neturei Karta, believe that also. They know the godfathers of Communism and Zionism followed identical policies. The guiding spirit behind the two systems is the same. Neturei Karta rabbis attended the 2006 Teheran Conference sponsored by [President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad] in an attempt to distance themselves from what they consider to be a dangerous, atheist clique, in the pursuit of illegal politics of conquest of which they want no part.

FPJ: The mainstream corporate media, while having already vilified you, remained silent about your release. What do you think about this? Are you going to continue your ideological path or would you prefer to keep a low profile and forget about the intellectual activities?

ZÜNDEL: Ironically, that was exactly what I intended to do when I moved to Tennessee and married Ingrid; keeping a low profile and turning to private endeavors such as my love for art and music. I felt that my Revisionist outreach was finished, concluded to my inner satisfaction. Let others read both sides and then judge for themselves. All the arguments, all the information needed on the holocaust is out there, on the Internet, in tens of thousands of websites, all for the taking. How often do you have to dig up an archeological site to find yet one more bone, yet one more implicating shard? I was quite ready to retire and satisfy my creative needs and desires. I could leave the political mopping-up activities for others to complete. But could my political opponents bring themselves, as rational people might have, to likewise call it quits? No; that is simply not in their nature.

As you point out so cogently, a powerful vilification campaign is still going full blast. It keeps my name in the media for people to decide for themselves who I am. Upon my release, my wife has collected thousands and thousands of letters from readers, only three of which were negative. Not a bad record, considering the millions of dollars spent and millions of words dispersed in an attempt to paint me as a devil with horns. ✦

Ernst Zündel, German-born human rights activist, is a towering figure in the worldwide movement for holocaust Revisionism. Nabbed in the United States, for more than seven years he was held behind bars, first in Canada and then in Germany, solely for the peaceful expression of his non-conformist views. Born in 1939 in the Black Forest region, he migrated to Canada at age 19, where he soon married, became the father of two sons, and lived for more than 40 years, working as a successful graphic artist. Setting aside his career, he dedicated himself to the task of redeeming the sullied reputation of his fellow Germans. Zündel is the author of countless booklets, newsletters and essays. A one-man public relations firm, he is an energetic public speaker and tenacious organizer, noted for his dauntless struggle against seemingly insuperable odds and supposedly invincible adversaries.

Kourosh Ziabari is a young Iranian media correspondent, freelance journalist and the author of *Book 7+1*. He is a contributing writer for websites and magazines in the Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Hong Kong, Bulgaria, South Korea, Belgium, Germany, the UK and the U.S. He is a member of Stony Brook University Publications' editorial team and *Media Left* magazine's board of editors, as well as a contributing editor for Finland's award-winning *Ovi* magazine. He has been interviewed and quoted by several mainstream media, including *BBC World Service, PBS Media Shift*, the Media Line network, *Deutsch Financial Times, L.A. Times* and *Sky News*. He is a contributing writer of *Tehran Times* newspaper. His articles and interviews have been translated into numerous languages, including Spanish, Italian, German and Arabic. Contact him at kourosh@foreignpolicyjournal.com

PERSIAN PRESIDENT PLEAS FOR PEACE

THE FOLLOWING IS A TRANSLATION of Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's speech at the UN Nuclear Conference given on May 6, 2010. His speech focused on urging nuclear-armed states to do more to disarm. He pointed out the hypocrisy of sanctions against Iran, where no evidence exists that they are seeking nuclear weapons, while nuclear-armed outlaw nation Israel gets a free ride, despite being responsible for launching numerous aggressive wars in the region. The speech was carefully ignored in Israel's satellite nations, including the United States.

BY MAHMOUD AHMADINEJAD

The pursuit of sustainable security is an inherent and instinctive part of human existence and a historical quest. No country can afford to ignore its security. . . . Regrettably, . . . the shadow of the threat of nuclear bombs is cast over the whole world, and no one feels secure. Some states define in their strategies the nuclear bomb as an element of stability and security, and this is one of their big mistakes.

The production and possession of a nuclear bomb, under whatever pretext, is a very dangerous act, which first and foremost makes the country of production and stockpiling exposed. . . .

The nuclear bomb is a fire against humanity rather than a weapon for defense. The possession of nuclear bombs is not a source of pride; it is, rather, disgusting and shameful. . . . Those who committed the first atomic bombardment are considered to be among the most hated in history.

"The nuclear bomb is a fire against humanity rather than a weapon for defense. The possession of nuclear bombs is not a source of pride; it is disgusting and shameful."

For over 60 years, the UN, in particular the Security Council, has been unable to establish sustainable security and create the sense of security in international relations, and the current international circumstances seem to be far more challenging than those of the past decades.

Wars, aggression and . . . worse than all, the policies applied by a few expansionist states, have obscured the prospect of international security for everyone. . . . Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation have not come true, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has not been successful in discharging its mandate. During the past four decades, some, including the Zionist regime, have been equipped with nuclear arms.

So, what really is the cause? To answer this question, one should look into the policies and practices of certain states as well as the inefficacy of and imbalance in the pillars of the NPT, some of which are:

1. SEEKING DOMINANCE

From the perspective of the divine prophets and the righteous and according to all humane concepts, the supremacy, happiness and maturity of mankind is measured by his morality, piety, modesty and devotion to fellow human beings. Unfortunately, some states seek superiority by threatening and suppressing others, and thus sow the seeds of hatred, enmity and arms race in international relations. Their biggest mistake is their assumption that "might" makes "right."

2. PRODUCING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The first atomic weapons were produced and used by the United States. This seemed, apparently, to provide the United States and its allies with the upper hand in World War II. However, [America] became the main source of development and the spread of nuclear weapons by the others and brought about the nuclear arms race. The production, stockpiling and qualitative improvement of nuclear armaments in a given country have served as the best justification for the others to develop their own arsenals, a trend that has been sustained over the past 40 years in violation of the commitments set forth in the NPT.

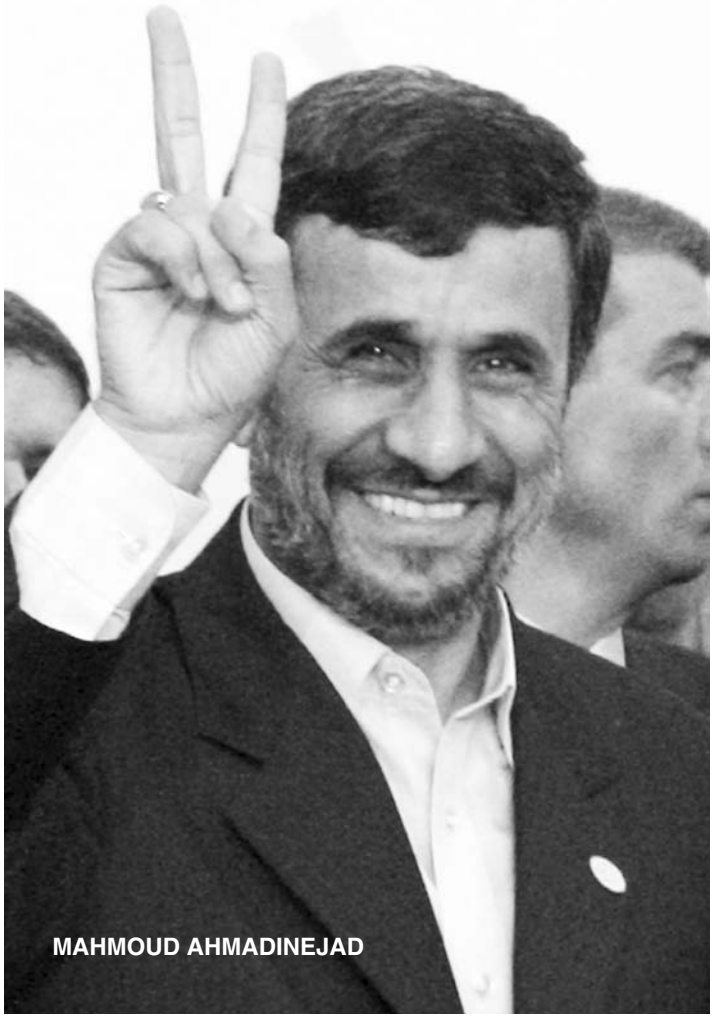


PHOTO: ATTA KENARE/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS AS A DETERRENT

This policy is the main cause of the escalation of the arms race, since deterrence requires having an edge in both quality and quantity of weapons, which itself fuels the nuclear race. There are reportedly more than 20,000 nuclear warheads worldwide, half of which belong to the United States. The other competing party also continues the development of nuclear weapon[s] under the pretext of deterrence. Both of them constitute violations of obligations under the NPT.

4. THREATS TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Regrettably, the government of the United States has not only used nuclear weapons, but also continues to threaten to use such weapons against other countries, including Iran. Another country from Europe also made a similar nuclear threat under a false pretext a few years back. The Zionist regime, too, consistently threatens Middle Eastern countries.

5. EXPLOITATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Enjoying especial privileges in the highest global security decision-making bodies and in the IAEA, certain nuclear weapon states widely exploit these platforms against the non-nuclear weapon states, contrary to the spirit of the NPT.

So far, none of the non-nuclear weapon states has ever been able to exercise their inalienable and legal rights for peaceful use of nuclear energy without facing pressures and threats. While despite clear provisions of article VI of the Treaty . . . of the IAEA, no single report has been issued by the IAEA inspectors on the nuclear weapons facilities of the United States and its allies, nor is there any plan for their disarmament. Resolutions have been adopted against non-nuclear weapon states under the pressure of the same states and under false pretext and with the clear intention of denying them their recognized legal rights.

6. USING DOUBLE STANDARDS

While the Zionist regime, which has stockpiled hundreds of nuclear warheads, has waged many wars in the region and continues to threaten the people and nations of the region with terror and invasion, [it] enjoys the unconditional support of the U.S. government and its allies and receives, as well, the necessary assistance to develop its nuclear weapons program. The same states impose various kinds of pressures on the members of the IAEA on the false pretext of probable diversions in their peaceful nuclear activities without providing even a single credible proof to substantiate their allegation.

7. NUCLEAR POWER VERSUS NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Nuclear energy is among the cleanest and cheapest sources of energy. . . . Almost 7 million barrels of oil are needed for the continual generation of 1,000 megawatts of electricity in a year, which, by today's crude oil price, costs over $500 million, while the cost of generating the same capacity with nuclear energy is around $60 million. . . . Nuclear technology can be effectively and widely applied in the production of medical isotopes for diagnosis and treatment of life-threatening diseases as well as in industry, agriculture and in other fields.

One of the gravest injustices committed by the nuclear weapon states is equating nuclear arms with nuclear energy. As a matter of fact, they want to monopolize both nuclear weapons and peaceful nuclear energy, and by doing so to impose their will on the international community. The aforementioned issues are all against the spirit of the NPT and in flagrant violation of its provisions.

8. IMBALANCE IN PILLARS

The NPT has as its key mandate the mission for prevention of nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation as well as inalienable right of the member states to use peaceful nuclear energy; however, the most difficult conditions have been put in the mechanisms and regulations for the countries seeking peaceful use of nuclear energy. . . . The IAEA has been putting the most possible pressures on non-nuclear weapon

states under the pretext of proliferation risks, whilst those having nuclear bombs continue to enjoy full immunity and exclusive rights.

It is now clear that the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and policies practiced by some nuclear weapon states, along with the weakness of and the imbalance in the NPT provisions have been the main causes of insecurity and served as an incentive for the development of such weapons.

Today, nuclear disarmament, elimination of nuclear threat and non-proliferation are regarded as the greatest service to establishing sustainable peace and security and amity.

The question is, however, whether granting extraordinary authority in the IAEA to the nuclear weapon states and entrusting them with the critical issue of nuclear disarmament is appropriate? It would be naive and irrational to expect an effective voluntary initiative toward disarmament and non-proliferation, simply because they consider nuclear weapons an element of superiority.

As an Iranian saying reads: "A knife never cuts its own handle." Expecting the major arms dealers to work for the establishment of security is an illogical expectation.

The government of the United States, which is the main suspect in the production, stockpiling and use and threat of the use of nuclear weapons, insists on assuming the leadership role in reviewing the NPT. The U.S. administration, in its recently released Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), has announced that it will neither produce new nuclear weapons nor will it attack non-nuclear weapon states by nuclear weapons.

"The United States has never respected any of its commitments. One may ask, how much could nations possibly trust the United States to implement its commitments?"

The United States has never respected any of its commitments. One may ask, how much could nations possibly trust the U.S. to implement its commitments? What are the guarantees for living up to such commitments? And what are the tools for its independent verification? It should be borne in mind that in the past decades the United States has had most of its wars and conflicts with those who were once its friends. Furthermore, under the same NPR, some member states of the IAEA, which are also committed members of the NPT have been threatened to be the target of a pre-emptive nuclear strike.

The U.S. government has always tried to divert the public opinion's attention from its non-compliance and unlawful actions by bringing into focus some misleading issues. They have recently raised the issue of nuclear terrorism as part of their efforts to maintain and upgrade their nuclear arsenals on one hand, and divert world public opinion from the issue of disarmament and direct them toward phony matters, on the other, while arming the terrorists with nuclear weapons are only conceivable by those states which possess such weapons and have used them and also have a long record of supporting terrorists.

In its NPR, the U.S. has kept silent regarding nuclear strike against certain nuclear weapon States in order to concentrate the propaganda pressure on certain independent nations.

This is while certain major terrorist networks are supported by the U.S. intelligence agencies and the Zionist regime. Credible evidence is available in this connection that will be publicized, if needed, during the forthcoming conference on global fight against terrorism in Tehran.

In the NPR, it is noted that the U.S. will not develop new nuclear weapons, but they will continue to improve them qualitatively. The qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons is tantamount to increase in lethality and destructive power of such weapons, which itself signifies the vertical proliferation. In addition, these policies are not verifiable, because there is no supervision by any independent authoritative body on nuclear programs of the United States and its allies.

Comparing the Washington Nuclear Security Summit with the Tehran Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation Conference, the efforts of the host of the former were aimed at preserving the monopoly over the nuclear weapons and superiority on other countries, while in the latter Conference all participants were seeking a world free from nuclear weapons. The motto of the Tehran Conference was, "Nuclear Energy for all, Nuclear Weapons for no one."

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

To realize the humane aspiration for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation as well as the peaceful use of nuclear energy, I would like to offer the following proposals:

1. Review and accomplishment of the NPT:

The NPT should be evolved to Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Treaty (DNPT) and nuclear disarmament must be put at the core of its mandates through transparent, binding and effective mechanisms buttressed with solid international guarantees.

2. Establishment of an independent international group with full authority from the conference to prepare a set of guidelines to operationalize the provisions of article VI of the NPT, including planning and fully supervising nuclear disarmament and preventing proliferation.

The group should conduct its work with effective participation of all independent countries, by setting a deadline for complete elimination of all nuclear weapons, within a

specified timetable.

3. Introduction of legally-binding comprehensive security guarantees without discrimination or precondition until the achievement of a complete nuclear disarmament on the part of the nuclear weapon States.

4. Immediate termination of all types of research, development or improvement of nuclear weapons and their related facilities, as well as introduction of a verification mechanism by the above-mentioned group.

5. Adoption of a legally binding instrument on the full prohibition of production, stockpiling, improvement, proliferation, maintaining and use of nuclear weapons.

6. Suspension of membership in the Board of Governors of the IAEA for those states which use or threat to use nuclear weapons.

The presence and political influence of these states has so far prevented the IAEA from performing its mandates, particularly with regard to articles IV and VI of the treaty, and has caused the agency to deviate from conducting its authorized missions. In particular, how could the government of the United States be a member of the Board of Governors while it has not only used nuclear bomb against Japan but also used depleted uranium weaponries in Iraq war?

7. Cessation of all kinds of nuclear cooperation with non-member states of NPT and adoption of effective punitive measures against all those states that continue their cooperation with such non-member states.

"Production, stockpiling and the threat to use weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, is for people characterized by lack of consistent logic and wise behavior."

8. Considering any threat to use nuclear weapons or attack against peaceful nuclear facilities as a breach of international peace and security, and swift reaction from the UN and termination of all cooperation of NPT member states with the threatening/aggressor state.

9. Immediate and unconditional implementation of the resolution adopted by 1995 Review Conference on the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the Middle East.

10. Dismantling of nuclear weapons stationed in the military bases of the United States and its allies in other countries, including Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands.

11. Collective effort to reform the structure of the Security Council.

The current structure of the Security Council is extremely unfair and inefficient and mainly serves the interests of the nuclear weapon States. Reforming the structure of the Council along with reviewing and accomplishing the NPT are interrelated and essential for realization of the IAEA's objectives.

I announce the readiness of the Islamic republic of Iran to partake in the materialization of those proposals and just plans on disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as peaceful use of clean nuclear energy. . . .

[T]he great nation of Iran is not in need of nuclear bombs for its development and does not regard it a source of honor and dignity. The logic and will of the Iranian nation is a reflection of the logic and will of all nations. . . .

Many of my colleagues, the heads of states, and many of sympathetic and justice-seeker dignitaries and commentators, in their talks with me, have shared this view that there is a dire need for global disarmament and expansion of peaceful use of clean nuclear energy and breaking the monopoly imposed in these fields, as contained in the foregoing proposals. This is the heartfelt demand of all independent nations . . . that: "Nuclear energy for everyone, nuclear weapon for no one." Accordingly, my presence and the essence of my statement here in this very Conference is only a representation of their presence and demands.

Now may I say a few words to those who still maintain that production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons are sources of their power and dignity? They must realize that the era of reliance on nuclear bombs has already passed. Production, stockpiling and the threat to use weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, is for people characterized by lack of consistent logic and wise behavior. Using threat against the strong logic belongs to the past and is not viable anymore. . . . Relying on weapons in international relations is the legacy of unwise states.

It is crystal clear that the hegemonic policy has failed and the dreams for establishing new empires are vain. . . . Rather than continuing with the failed policy . . . it would be better to join the wide . . . ocean of nations . . . and human wisdom and culture. This would be in their best interest. . . . Security, peace and justice would be established by righteous people . . . throughout the world. The power of logic would prevail over the logic of power. There will be no room in the future for bullying and the arrogant. . . .

I invite Mr. Obama, president of the United States, to join this humane movement, if he is still committed to . . . "change." . . .

Through cooperation and solidarity and harmony, . . . a world blessed with justice and peace is achievable, and the motto of "nuclear energy for all, nuclear weapons for none" is the basis for interaction among human beings as well as between human and nature.

Let us hope for a day on which, through realization of justice, no one will be infuriated, and even if [it] so happened, let's hope again no weapon would be found to satisfy it. ✦

How Adolf Hitler Planned the May 1940 Western Offensive

CONFIDANT TELLS OF FÜHRER'S MILITARY GENIUS

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATORS' INTRODUCTION

In the following chapter taken from Hermann Giesler's memoir *Ein Anderer Hitler*, the Führer's detailed explanation to his architect-friend in the map room of his headquarters in Winniza[1] should clarify once and for all who was the author of the west campaign, and eliminate the fantasies of most military historians of the past decades who accept generals Franz Halder or Erich von Manstein as "the genius strategist and original planner."

Those fallacies are still considered historical fact today. Their origin can be found in statements by former chief of staff Col. Gen. Franz Halder in his *Kriegstagebuch*[2] as well as remarks by Gen. Walter Warlimont, deputy chief of operations at the OKW, in his book *Inside Hitler's Headquarters* (See "The Controversy" on page 50.)

ADOLF HITLER
Reviewing troops in 1940.

Gen. von Manstein's reports and messages to OKH and his detailed descriptions of the events in late 1939 and early 1941 in his book *Verlorene Siege*, came closest to Hitler's description. As chief of staff of Army Group A with headquarters in Koblenz, von Manstein, from October 1939 on, bombarded Army chief of staff Col. Gen. Halder with memos that suggested corrections for the organization of German forces at the western war theater, which were readying for the offensive.

Several postponements, caused partly by bad weather, partly by the accident of Gen. Felmy's staff officers at the Dutch border,[3] gave Manstein the opportunity to suggest in detail a radical change of the offensive strategy. Giving up the old von Schlieffen plan, he preferred instead a thrust across the Maas River at Sedan with three armies of Army Group A, and a rapid move to the mouth of the Somme River at Abbeville.

On Nov. 12, 1939, to their utmost surprise, Army Group A received a teleprint with Hitler's detailed orders finalized along the lines of von Manstein's strategy.

In his book, Manstein describes that event: ". . . [M]aybe Hitler came to that thought by himself. He had an eye for tactical possibilities and pondered a lot over maps. He could have recognized one could cross the Maas the easiest way at Sedan, when further down the panzers of the 4th Army would have it much tougher. He could have seen the Maas crossing near Sedan as a favorable place. . . ." (*Verlorene Siege* 106)

Any message from von Manstein had to go by way of the commander of Army Group A, Generaloberst Gerd von Rundstedt, to Halder, before it got to Hitler. Von Manstein suspected that his and von Rundstedt's messages never reached Hitler's desk. On Feb. 17, 1940, von Manstein—who in the meantime had been sacked as chief of staff of Army Group A (Halder didn't like Manstein, was jealous of him, and so interfered with his intentions and strategy plans)—had, as the newly appointed commander of the 38th corps (far in the hinterland, an infantry force in Stettin), to report to Hitler. It was at that meeting that Hitler first got acquainted with von Manstein's "new innovative plans" forwarded to Halder (but never received by Hitler)

that were so close to Hitler's own findings.

Thus the strategic die were cast—Rundstedt's army and Guderian's panzers were ready to begin the offensive.

—C.Y & W.M.

HERMANN GIESLER REMEMBERS

It was a large collection of maps bound in leather: *The France War Campaign in Its Chronological Sequence*. One day it was placed on Adolf Hitler's work desk. The Armed Forces Adjutancy had told me the volumes were prepared as a military-historical documentation, and its first edition was presented to Hitler at Winniza.

Hitler, as a preamble for his giving me a review of the campaign that surprised the world, explained to me that he had already requested from the chief of the general staff (Franz Halder), before the end of the Polish campaign, a presentation of the strategic dispositions for an offensive campaign in the west. He said, "First, I did not trust the peace; second, an offensive in the west had to be thought through and prepared in all its details; and finally, the timing—the most important factor. We were permanently under time pressure and still are; the time, she stays as a powerful ally with the enemy, more relentless than the past winter with its premature snow, ice and shattering cold."

Pensive, he added, "From my youth on, like a premonition, I never liked snow or ice.

"Already, long before the French campaign, I told you that the chief of staff presented me in September 1939 with the rehashed Schlieffen plan[4]—not, however, in detail. How it happened—I mean, the arrogance of a presentation of shallow nothingness, of repetitions of the thought processes of the honorable Gen. Schlieffen, which was still, in its operational principle, part of the 19th century and not accounting for the possibilities of modern weapons, tanks and air force!"

Hitler was silent, remembering.

After a while, he said:

Germany's 1940 west offensive—which Hitler planned himself—was one of innovative brilliance. His use of new military tactics—combining stuka bombers, fast-moving tank divisions, surprise glider units and commandoes—paid off. The new style of warfare was named "blitzkrieg," or "lightning war," and rightfully so. Within two months, German troops had taken control of a huge amount of territory from Narvik in northern Norway to Brest and Lyons in central France, with Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark in between. All these nations had believed they had sufficient military prowess to ward off an attack from a major military power or that they had constructed or possessed impregnable physical defenses.

Ahead of the Allies: Narvik

During the preparations for the West Offensive, alarming reports of naval and troop concentrations in East Anglia arrived at Hitler's headquarters from Adm. Canaris's Abwehr. Chief of Operations Jodl and Col. Gen. Nikolaus von Falkernhorst were certain this meant the British were preparing to invade Norway and realized the great danger of being cut off from the vital supply of Swedish iron ore, and an encirclement from the north. Hitler reacted swiftly, ordering the invasion of Denmark and Norway under the code name "Weseruebung" on April 9, 1940. Hermann Giesler reports in *Ein Anderer Hitler* about the tremendous tension and pressure being felt at headquarters in Berlin.

MAY 1940: GIESLER'S RECOLLECTIONS

During the decisive battle in Norway, especially around Narvik , I was Adolf Hitler's guest for lunch and dinner at the Reichs Chancellery. After the evening military meeting, Hitler returned to the "Bismarck" living quarters; he wanted to talk until the reports arrived. He was restless, under tension, and had been worried for hours.

His greatest worry is the battle for Narvik; that's why he is restless. The battle group Dietl[1] is too weak to resist the massive enemy forces still being strengthened by the English fleet and ample supply.

By his order our soldiers are involved in a desperate fight against that superior power—and we cannot help them. Any supply possibilities by sea are prevented by the English; a land bridge is impossible. How long will they be able to hold on? To stay in Narvik is of utmost importance.

"Do you understand how I feel? I question myself, is it time for the battle group to move into Swedish territory and surrender? Gen. Jodl pleads for continued fighting. I now recognize, remembering my own time as a soldier, it is easier to fight than to be responsible for the battle. Well, Giesler, let's walk up and down until new reports arrive."

Messages arrived continuously; very hard fights around Narvik—fights against English and Norwegian forces in the valleys north and south of Trondheim. One question was in Hitler's mind: Where is the Norwegian king; did they succeed in capturing him?

Then the decisive message came in: The keep-on-fighting, hang-on-tough paid off. We succeeded. The king, who was with his troops in the north, offered to surrender; he may have recognized that further resistance of his troops was senseless. The German forces pushed forward . The fighting against the English-French expeditionary corps continued, but the success of that bold Norway operation was assured.

Now Hitler had to face a new, burdensome responsibility: the battle against the West. "Giesler, we beat the English by only a few hours. A dangerous threat for Germany from the north could have occurred." ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl commanded part of the Third Mountain Division in Narvik. His troops were landed by German destroyers that got involved in a disastrous naval battle in which all were sunk or shuttled, after which 2500 stranded navy men joined the Mountaineers. They withdrew into the hills, were cut off and partially supplied by air drops, but managed to retake the town.

"I looked at the chief of the general staff and was convinced that any further words, or even a critical analysis, would lead to nothing, would end in emptiness—he is not able to think in all dimensions whatsoever, yet he is convinced he is of a unique military capacity. He is lacking in ideas, novelty, imagination, daring and, above all, in the charisma that is normally characteristic of a military leader.

"But how much time remained to change that 'strategy according to Schlieffen,' and those meticulously compiled tactical detail plans by radically new offensive thinking? In the short time available, one could only reinforce tank units and motorized divisions in front of Luxembourg, and thus at that attack section emphasize the offensive thrust in the direction of Neuchateau and Sedan.

"I gave the order to attack at middle of November 1939. Then that mysterious betrayal of the start of the offensive happened. Its discovery was relayed to me at your office, on November 8th.[5] I immediately called the offensive off. It was not easy, we lost time. But on the other hand, the assassination attempt against me[6] did not succeed, and the decision to call off the attack turned out later to be correct because of the very unfavorable weather conditions.

"The traitor, up till now, has not been found.[7] Camouflaged, he sits in a high military position; all offensive deadlines have so far been betrayed! What hatred against me, and National Socialism, lies behind that revolting and cowardly treason—without any hesitation German soldiers are sacrificed.

"A decision in the west in 1939 was not possible anymore. We lost time, valuable time, but I used that time to deal with the strategy of the French campaign and to thoroughly study the tactical details that derived from it."

We walked over to the maps and Hitler opened the volume. First was a map surveying the area from the Mediterranean to the North Sea, marked with the military forces as of September 1939.

"I was now dealing on my own with the strategic possibilities, keeping completely to

PHOTO: CORBIS/BETTMANN ARCHIVE/NEWSCOM

BLITZKRIEG: German panzers make the "big thrust" into Belgium along the narrow roads of the Eifel border region in May 1940.

myself. My idea was: If I act as if I was attacking '*a la* Schlieffen,' and thus fooled them thoroughly"—with one hand he outlined an area—"and begin with an energetic thrust, here, where they would not expect it at all"—his index finger pointed down to Sedan—"what will then be the consequence? Slowly, my ideas became focused. I could see the sequence of the surprise attacks, everything firmed up. But still I kept it to myself; I didn't talk to anyone about my deliberations.

"I requested all supportive material and checked it out thoroughly. I surveyed the Maginot fortifications as far as they were known to us and marked on our general staff maps. Then I had relief maps and aerial photos set before me, but from all sections, not only from the area of my planned thrusts. Furthermore, I dealt with the entire road system and its pass-through volume, and checked the possibility of camouflaging the readiness positions.

"Gradually, I felt sure, and now I committed my Wehrmacht adjutants[8] to absolute secrecy so that they could assist me. Slowly, I gained the conviction that is eminently necessary to feel that 'this is the way and no other.'

"In December 1939, the offensive plan moved from a mere idea into a more concrete stage. Great strategy takes place not only on an intellectual level, but according to its own laws, similar to city building and architecture—I am nearly tempted to say, it is artwork.

"Should that strategy lead to a complete success, should it be achieved, it will be by a logical interconnecting of all tactical details, which have to be sensible and carefully planned. These tactical details must be completely integrated and subordinated to one great strategic idea. They are, at the same time, both the foundation and structure. Naturally, precautionary preparations had to be planned in order to meet all possible unknowns. Furthermore, to reach the great goal, surprise is necessary.

"Now I had to deal with the details and the respective tactics of attack; I took my time and did it thoroughly. From maps we went to sand box exercises. I still kept the circle of the insiders small, and according to my later experiences my precautions were absolutely correct.

"Beginning January 1940, that strategy was solidly cemented by all tactical detail planning.

"Now I took Keitel and Jodl[9] into my confidence—no, I did not win them over for my plans right away. They disapproved and raised objections, like: Would it not be wiser to go northward around the Maginot fortifications?

"Just that is what the adversaries expect and make preparations for, I told them. My offensive plans were too bold, too daring. Naturally it was risky; not only the front-thrust but also the flanks from south, west and even from the east were in danger, in case the divisions following the first thrust are not able to secure the breakthrough area in time. They didn't make it easy for me to convince them.

"The blocking barrier of Maginot? Well, I was sure about that. The Czech barrier forts, directed against us then and built by French engineers similar to the Maginot bunkers—not only did I have a close look at those, but they were for me useful objects for shooting trials. The results met my expectations—the bunkers were cleanly penetrated by direct shots of 8.8 special shells. Also, by Stuka attacks I would either eliminate them or keep them down.

"Around the middle of February, the newly nominated commanding generals, among them Manstein, reported in. [Gen. Rudolf] Schmundt made me aware of him, indicating that his ideas about the war strategy in the west were nearly the

THE CONTROVERSY: KEITEL VS. HALDER

WHO WAS THE PLANNER of Germany's initially successful operations in the west? You would think this would be common knowledge, but there is considerable controversy about it.

BY WILHELM MANN & CAROLYN YEAGER

Reviewing his book *History of the German General Staff* in the newspaper *Die Welt* of Jan. 27, 1971, Walter Goerlltz says that Col. Gen. Franz Halder, chief of the German general staff from 1938 to 1942, was the author of the campaign in the west. Goerlitz's review is titled "The portrait of the chief of staff who planned the west offensive." Gen. Walter Warlimont also thinks he knows for sure who the planner was. He calls the chief of the general staff the "original planner of the successful operations"[1] and means, by that, Halder.

Adolf Hitler first learned of Gen. Erich von Manstein's parallel plans on Feb. 17, 1940, when not only the strategy but also the tactical details like strength, team line-up, weapons and time schedule for the Eben-Emael commandos (see page 52) were already laid down. Warlimont's report can only be seen as an effort to falsify history. On another page, Warlimont contradicts that by reflecting ". . . [O]ne was fully aware that the merits for the great victory in France were the least of Hitler and his staff. The brain was Gen. von Manstein. . . ."[2]

Colonel General Franz Halder (left), chief of the general staff, gave the impression that the daring strategy for the offensive in the west was his plan, but according to Hitler and Keitel (center) what Halder offered was the warmed-over WWI "Schlieffen Plan." General Erich von Manstein (right) surprised Hitler by coming up with a similar plan for a sneak attack through Sedan. Manstein said his ideas were blocked from reaching Hitler by Halder.

The Manstein strategy, which the general defended parallel to Hitler's plan, was always ignored by Halder and never pierced the filter at the OKH (Supreme Command Army) before Feb. 17, 1940. Gen. von Manstein confirmed that explicitly when he wrote: ". . . Gen. Warlimont, deputy of Jodl, and the first General Staff officer Gen. von Lossberg, told me at the same time that the OKH never approached Hitler with our ideas. For us, a same as mine.

"After he reported in, I gave Manstein the opportunity to present his thoughts about the west offensive. Yes, it was as Schmundt told me.

"Manstein was the only general who found the way to the same basic plan of operation; my thinking was thus confirmed. I still kept silent though—the fewer who knew about it, the more surprising the thrust would be. It would not have been prudent to let Manstein know how far advanced beyond the basic strategic concept the tactical details had already been worked out."

HITLER TELLS OF HIS DETAILED PLANNING

During his talk, Hitler had turned over map after map covering the months of the "*drole de guerre*" (funny war) until May 1940. On the map you could notice the markings of the takeoff positions for the attack.

"I don't want to get involved now with all the details, like the rapid taking over of crossings, bridges, and barriers. Once they were situated close to the border, I engaged raiding commandos—partly even on bicycles—so they could quickly and silently run over the enemy positions.

"Most important was the storming of Eben-Emael (see page 52), the impenetrable, modern barrier fort. It could be taken without heavy losses only by a surprise raid, by coordinating the attack from the air and the ground. Gliders should silently land on top of the fort and drop off the commandos. Airplanes with parachute troops, and gliders with raiding commandos, will engage as tactical considerations at the time require it. Whenever possible, airfields behind the enemy lines will be captured that way.

"Believe me, Giesler, all these attacks I discussed, and exercised on a model, with officers and flying personnel, pioneers, parachutists and infantries—and we succeeded totally."

Hitler opened the next map: it showed the attack that took place on the morning of May 10 with the markings for the first-day targets. Following that were maps with sections of the different divisions, then a second map series marking the

rather disturbing situation. . . ."[3] Later he wrote: ". . . Hitler declared to me, that he will never let me forget that I was the only one before the western campaign who said to him that by the thrust through Sedan one could not only win a battle but could and must accomplish the final decision in the west."[4]

Contrary to Field Marshal Keitel, Halder wanted the occasion to be seen as follows: ". . . [T]he fierce argument of different opinions were decided by Hitler's binding order that preparation for the German attack had to be focused through the Belgian provinces of Limburg and Brabant and had to be executed at the earliest possible time. It was a poor copy of the Schlieffen plan, whose weakness has been seen in World War I.

"The OKH was fighting that plan and prepared to shift the center of the attack, within a short time, to the Ardennes, in accordance with its own considerations. But Hitler also had no confidence. Uncertain as he was, he gave his ear to the whisperings of a person in the high command staff at the west front with whom had a personal relationship. [The OKH] correctly pointed out that there existed a weak spot at the French border fortifications north of Charleville. That command staff suggested to take advantage of this weak spot, surround the Maginot line by an attack in a southerly direction, and thus prevent an expected threat. . . ."[5]

Against that, we have Keitel's notes: "A few days later—it must have been before October (1939)—Halder was called to visit Hitler in order to present his Operation Plan West. Jodl and I were present. Hitler interrupted his report with different questions and held back his final reaction when Halder had to hand over the plan and marked maps to him.

"Shortly after Halder left, Hitler said to us something like: 'Hey, that's the old Schlieffen Plan with the strong wing movement toward the Atlantic Coast. One does not perform such operations twice and go unpunished. I am of a quite different opinion and will tell (you and Jodl) that in a few days, and will discuss it with OKH.'

"I don't want to deal here with operational questions deriving from that. This much I'd like to say—that it was Hitler who personally requested, as his solution, the thrust with panzer forces over Sedan to the Atlantic Coast at Abbeville.

"I expressed my reservations that the brilliant operation might fail if the French Panzer Army would not do us the favor to immediately attack our north wing through Belgium, but would hold back when they recognized Hitler's plan of the breakthrough. Jodl, as well as Hitler, did not agree with my fear.

"I'd also like to mention that Hitler told me at a later date, with obvious joy, that he had a personal discussion with von Manstein about this operational question—that he was the only general of the army who arrived at the same solution. That satisfied him highly."[6] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Walter Warlimont, *Inside Hitler's Headquarter 1939-1945*, Frankfurt 1962, p 26.
2 Warlimont, p 116.
3 Erich von Manstein, *Verlorene Siege (Lost Victories)*, Munich, 1976, p 110.
4 Manstein, p 615.
5 Franz Halder, *Hitler als Feldherr (Hitler as Warlord),* Munich, 1949, pp 28-9.
6 *Generalfeldmarschall Keitel, Verbrecher oder Offizier (Field Marshal Keitel: criminal or officer?)*, Walter Goerlitz, Editor-Publisher, Goettigen, 1961, pp 226-7.

success by the individual panzer and battle groups.

Drawn on a larger scale could be seen the hard battle for Sedan. That was the energetic thrust the enemy did not expect—then the breakthrough and the advance of the panzers, secured at their flanks by the forward pushing divisions. Now, map after map followed, sometimes two for one day, graphically reporting the battle success of the panzer thrust along the east side of the Somme to Abbeville. He wanted to catch and cut off the French-English motorized forces, which, in all probability, would cross the French border to enter Belgium.

"My biggest worry was securing the flanks; counterattacks from the south and southwest, energetically executed, would have grown to a serious threat. Logically, at the same time, the 'Schlieffen attack' had to be seriously carried out in order to draw the main forces of the enemy, the motorized units, into Belgian territory. The deception succeeded; the mass of the enemy forces moved into those battle areas, as I imagined they would, and were cordoned off. The frontal attack of our divisions also showed total success and forced Holland and Belgium to surrender. The operation, later called 'Sichelschnitt' [the sickle-cut plan], became a decisive success. But the total defeat of the Western Allies was not yet won."

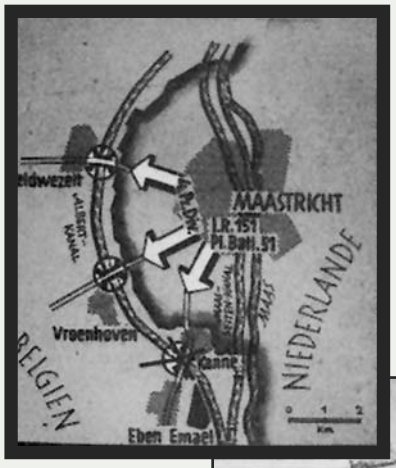
* * *

Translators' Commentary: A lot of consternation and wild speculation among military historians has centered about the Dunkirk operation of May 26 to June 4, 1940. Hitler's description of these fateful days strongly supports the belief that it was primarily political considerations that led him to the decision to hold the panzers which were ready to encircle and defeat close to a half-million soldiers of the British expedition corps. We know of Hitler's aversion—at least at that time—to fighting the Brits tooth and nail.

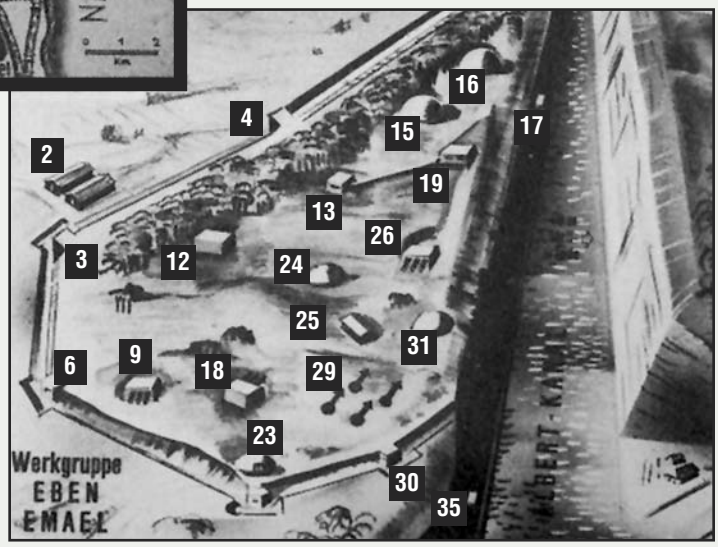
He thought his already obvious victory in the west should convince England to enter into peace negotiations and discussions of a new order in Europe together with Germany. Thoughts of himself as a European, not only a German, military leader were in his mind—thoughts very different, as we know, from those of Churchill and his sinister advisers and

The Stunning Victory at Fort Eben-Emael

By Wilhelm Mann & Carolyn Yeager



Left: Positions of the strategic objectives. **Below,** the German target map of Eben Emael showing objectives. Nos. 9, 12, 18 and 26 are casemates, each with three 75-mm guns. Nos. 23, 24, and 31 are retractable rotating armored cupolas with two 75-mm guns and two 120-mm guns. Nos. 15 and 16 were dummies. Nos. 13 and 19 are machine-gun bunkers. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 17, 23, 30 and 35 are anti-tank, searchlight and machine-gun emplacements in walls overlooking the canal and ditch. No. 29 is Flak position. Nos. 2 and 25 are billets.



The Belgian fort of Eben-Emael, at the border of Germany, Belgium and Holland, was located at a commanding position overlooking the Maas River and three bridges spanning the Albert Canal. It presented a major obstacle preventing troops from advancing into Belgium and Holland from Germany (TBR, July/August 2001).

The fort drew the early attention of Hitler as he began to plan for the May 1940 campaign in the west. In late 1939, he arranged for special commandos of parachute troops (Fallschirmjaeger) and airborne units (Luftlandetruppen)—using glider planes because of their silence, and with brand new weapons and explosives (Haftladung)—to train under top secrecy at the similar border fortifications in Czechoslovakia.

The assault on the fort Eben-Emael was part of the much larger campaign, "Fall Gelb," of combined airborne troops, parachute troops, Stukas and transport aircraft (400 Ju 52 transporters) against bridges, airfields and fortresses in Belgium and Holland. On May 9, 1940 these forces were gathered around Cologne. The force tasked with assaulting the fort and capturing the three bridges was named Sturmabteilung Koch (Assault Detachment Koch) after the leader of the force, Hauptmann (Capt.) Walter Koch.

Hauptmann Koch divided his force into four assault groups. Group Granite, under First Lt. Rudolf Witzig, was to assault and capture Fort Eben-Emael from above. The other three groups were to capture the bridges. Eleven gliders carrying the 85 men of Group Granite, rope-towed by Ju 52s, left an airfield near Bonn at 4:30 a.m., May 10, with the task to land on top of the fort and assault the cupolas and casemates with the new "hollow explosives," flamethrowers and automatic weapons.

Absolute radio silence was enforced; the Ju 52 pilots were guided by vertical searchlights toward the Belgian border and released the gliders at 7,000 ft., about 20 miles before the target. Witzig's glider was hit by a snapping towline, forcing it to land in Germany; another glider released too early. Thus undermanned, only nine gliders landed on the roof of Eben-Emael, where the troops quickly emerged and began attaching explosive charges to emplacements housing the artillery pieces. Each glider troop had its own objective. Some of the larger guns were more difficult to destroy, and troops from two gliders, and sometimes even more than that, had to join together to finally disable them.

The fighting in the major part of the fort was fierce, and Stuka bombers had to be called in to quell some pockets of resistance. Entrances and exits located by the airborne troops were destroyed with explosives to seal them off.

In the meantime, Witzig had quickly called up another glider and, after flying through anti-aircraft fire, landed on top of the fortress and participated in the fighting. Group Granite was not relieved by the 51st Engineer Battalion until 7 a.m. May 11 because the Belgian engineers managed to destroy some bridges over the Maas River, which the Germans had to repair before crossing. Under great pressure, Group Granite suffered six killed and 19 wounded. But the defenders suffered 60 killed and 40 wounded, and surrendered shortly after noon, at 12:30, on May 11, with an estimated 1,000 Belgian soldiers taken into captivity.

The three bridges across the Albert Canal were successfully captured by the three glider groups under the command of Capt. Koch. As a result of these successes, the armored division of the 18th Army was able to enter the heart of Belgium. Both Koch and Witzig were awarded the Knights Cross.

Gen. Kurt Student, commander of the Fallshirmjaegertruppen and advisor to Hitler on Eben-Emael, wrote of the operation, and the efforts of Group Granite in particular, that, "It was a deed of exemplary daring and decisive significance. . . . I have studied the history of the last war and the battles on all fronts. But I have not been able to find anything among the host of brilliant actions—undertaken by friend or foe—that could be said to compare with the success achieved by Koch's assault group." (Volkmar Kuhn, *German Paratroops in World War II*, Ian Allen, Ltd., 1978. Page 36) ✦

dark *Hintermaenner* who wanted war.

The decision to hold the panzer corps at Dunkirk was discussed at the OKW and agreed to by von Rundstedt and his chief of staff—Manstein's successor—Gen. [Georg] von Sodenstern. Hitler, Keitel, Jodl and Rundstedt had two military considerations in mind leading to this decision:

1) The rapid thrust of the panzers had driven men and material to the utmost limits—rest and repair were necessary. On May 23, Panzerkorps Kleist reported close to 50% of their panzers lost. The flat environment of Dunkirk demanded full strength of the panzer corps. Rundstedt gave the halt order and overruled OKH, and Brauchitsch and Halder's further advance.

HITLER AND JODL

PHOTO: BILDARCHIV PREUBISCHER KULTURBESITZ / HEINRICH HOFFMANN

2) The southern flank of Army Group A was partly wide open. Even though the sickle movement of the two Army groups cut the Allied forces in half, there were still formidable French forces, tanks and motorized divisions assembled south and west of the Somme and Aisne to be reckoned with.

It is also known that Goering assured Hitler that the Luftwaffe, if called, would be able to devastate the grounded British expeditionary corps. As it turned out, bad weather grounded the Reichsmarshall's bombers for days, allowing 338,000 British soldiers to escape across the channel. England was saved, but thousands of weapons and vehicles were left at the beaches.

German panzers and infantry crossed the Somme and Marne after a short, hard-fought battle and took Paris. In a forest clearing at Compiegne, in the same railway car the German delegation signed the armistice in 1918, the French general [Charles] Huntzinger signed the new armistice of June 22, 1940. —C.Y. & W.M.

THE DUNKIRK 'MIRACLE'

Hitler continues: "The opponent was actually decisively beaten in the north sector. Pressed from the east and south by our fast-moving troops, cut off toward the west, only the sea remained as the last open flight path. The mass of those primarily English forces was concentrated around Dunkirk, on the Flemish plains, which I remembered well from my world war time. Oh, I know, my Dunkirk decision was described as a big mistake, not only by the circle of the so-smart general staff—those 'know-it-alls' and those with their so-Christian feelings—thought it was my biggest stupidity not to have completely destroyed the already-beaten British forces.

"Various considerations kept me from doing so.

"First, the military reasons: The Flemish lowlands restrict tank operations basically to the roads. Long, drawn-out battles, with our own losses and the possible high breakdown of our tanks, were to be expected. For further necessary operations toward the west and south, into France proper, I could not sacrifice one tank. But above all, we must not waste our strength and lose time. The enemy had been shocked; now everything had to be done stroke by stroke.

"After listening to Rundstedt, my inner circle of military advisers also shared that opinion. It was absolutely necessary to continue the attack to the west and south without any hesitation before the enemy succeeds in building up a strong defense along the Somme and the Aisne. Our follow-up thrust already met with strong resistance there. It also had to be assumed the English would send additional troops, assisted by the artillery support of their battleships, across the channel—they could not let France down as they did Poland!

"We had to attack toward the west—Paris and northern France had to be taken very fast, to make it impossible for the English to land additional troops. We also had to direct an offensive toward the south, with a thrust behind the French fortifications. We had to enforce a final decision and thus bring the French campaign to a quick finish because there was another reason of a military-political kind. I did not remain orientated to only one side: for a long time I was listening, worried, toward the east.

"And did not a slight possibility of peace still exist, even though a vague one, which I might have obstructed by a pitiless defeat of the Dunkirk army?"

Hitler was deliberating on rational grounds as he was so often doing in the past years; he did not think only as a German—he thought as a European. He truly thought in a sense of a higher humanity, which he wanted to be realized within ethnically based unified societies (*Volksgemeinschaften*).

That he judged the possibility of peace higher, there is in my eyes one proof: On June 24, 1940, at his headquarters Bruly de Peche, he gave orders for peacetime tasks,[10] issuing a decree on the 25th giving authority to Speer and me to begin

the restructuring of German cities.

Later, I was once more reminded of the "mistake" of Dunkirk. If I remember correctly, it was in August 1943 after the devastating air attacks in Hamburg. In an adjoining room, Hitler gave orders to an adjutant. A pile of photographs was lying on a table; I picked them up.

They were horrible testimonials of the effect the phosphor-hail had on women and children by that terrible terror attack at Hamburg with over 40,000 civilian deaths.

When Hitler returned to the workroom, he saw the photographs in my hand. With a quiet, but very resolute voice he said: "Let it go, Giesler; don't look at the pictures anymore. After a while, I had to rethink: it didn't agree with my character to step on the one who lies on the ground. I was mistaken—magnanimity will not be recognized. They repay my sparing them at Dunkirk with bombs and phosphorus on women and children whose men and husbands were fighting for Europe. What you see there is destructive brutality"—he pointed to the photographs—"again and again one tries not to believe this; now I know—no mercy!"

Those words were for me proof that his decisions at that time came from ethical ideas of war, rather than only military and political reasons.

I thought back to fall 1942 at Winniza. Upset and pondering, I had arrived there late at night or early morning and could not sleep. After Hitler talked with me, the explanation for his mistrust and chilly attitude toward the generals was evident. It was not commonly so because, contrary to that, he kept the front officers and fighting troops in high esteem—and of whom he said: "They know what is at stake."

It dawned on me why he so thoroughly explained, with the map documents, his strategic and tactical decisions and the way the French campaign was won. It was not based on the fact that the first example of that documentation was now set on the table; it was not just the explanation of his carefully planned campaign. No doubt, by reviewing, he wanted to assure himself that his strategic idea, his tactical dispositions were correct and had led to a surprisingly rapid success. His explanations were by no means arrogant. Deeds, courage and self-sacrifice of the soldiers and commanders always took first place, above all events.

He said to me, "Only with such soldiers and officers could I dare to plan such an audacious performance." He followed with the remark, "The strategy for the Russian campaign was deliberated exactly the same way."

For a while he was silent, and then he continued, "When I recognized, after the talks with Molotov, that no other possibilities existed—I had the choice: fight or give up and betray Europe. I decided to fight. It was the hardest decision of my life."

I asked myself: Why does Hitler reveal all these problems and thoughts to me? Apart from the fact that his loneliness urged him to talk, he knew I was not only a National Socialist and follower he could trust, but, in addition, close to him as his architect.

He also recognized that I understood his goals—even more, he sensed that I saw him as a far-forward thinker who was already planning and fighting for the next generation. The joint work on city building conceptions and their architectural details created trust; he accepted and respected me. During those hours of mutual planning, he saw himself bound to peace, and his real mission as forming a new social order of the German people and their environment. He found the answer to the challenge of the time, the challenge of the technique, and the challenge of the new social order. In those hours, he was lifted up; I was more to him than his architect.

"When I recognized, after the talks with Molotov, that no other possibilities existed—I had the choice: fight or give up and betray Europe. I decided to fight. It was the hardest decision of my life."

As always, I attended lunch. Hitler was pensive; our discussion was restricted to my impressions of the Danube bank design in Budapest. Right on the first day of our joint lunch and dinner, I asked to be served the same food as he was having. Hitler mentioned that I could order the mess-menu—it would not disturb him at all.

"No," I replied, "I'm not pretending. I really want to get acquainted with your diet, and for the orderlies it is simpler to serve." So I spooned the 'roasted semolina soup' and forked the potato pancakes with vegetables. At that lunch, they served milk-rice, and with it ground chocolate in a small cup, as dessert. I sprinkled some over the milk-rice. Hitler criticized, "That's too little—it is a rare pleasure," and then poured nearly everything out of the cup over my rice.

"I am not allowed too much of it," he remarked. I could see that by his small rice portion. It was rather surprising how little nourishment he needed.

After dinner he said, "Giesler, you are not only exhausted, but you also have not had enough sleep. I can see it. You will now take a walk, naturally with company—with Professor Brandt—and then go to the sauna, and you will sleep well. I'm very busy with military discussions and deadlines; no planning talks today. I'll see you at tea time, late evening after the Lage."

During the walk, I talked with Karl Brandt, of whom I think highly, about Hitler's loneliness and his great burden. "If I am already worn out after hours in my small professional work here, and the talks with him, think then about the continuous demands made on him."

"No," Brandt interrupted me, "you have to look at it differently, Giesler. It's obvious that you are tired out by the nightly discussions with the chief, but also obvious that, for him, it means complete relaxation. He gains distance and new energy for decisionmaking. That's why you're so important here now."

KEITEL AND JODL EXPLAIN

I had dinner at the casino barracks and had a chance to talk to Field Marshal Keitel, with Gen. Jodl present—naturally about the French campaign. I wanted to hear his assessment.

"Well, when I think about the past, it gives me confidence," Keitel said. "He rarely talks about it. He was probably inspired by the map collection.

"What he presented to you, based on the maps, I can only add it was his idea, in all details his work. He alone was the commander of the French campaign."

Keitel continued, "When he explained, in January 1940, his concept about the western campaign, worked out to all strategic details, I was startled by his audacity, even though I had to acknowledge the brilliant strategy." Jodl nodded, agreeing, and remarked, "We were pretty much perplexed when he put it on our table, complete with all details!"

"For his attack solution, he first won Jodl over, when I still could not accept it," Keitel added. "I asked myself: would we succeed in deceiving the Allies to such an extent that they would thrust their motorized army and tank units into the Belgian-Holland region, in order to block the 'Schlieffen-Wing'? Would they consider the breakthrough at Sedan as a tactical, space-limited attack only? Could the flanks for the panzer thrust to the coast be secured at all? I never would have had the courage for such an audacious operation.

"Gen. Schmundt said later that Manstein had the same thoughts. His ideas were not accepted and were refused by the chief of the General Staff (Halder). I found that out in January and arranged that Manstein could present his ideas to the Führer. That was possible when he reported to the Führer after his nomination to a commanding general (*Kommandierenden General*) in middle February 1940.

"At that time, the Führer had already planned and committed down to tactical details beyond the strategic operations—up to the commandos he needed for Eben-Emael. With an incomparable insistence, he pushed through his strategic ideas and all tactical measurements. When Manstein presented his ideas for an offensive campaign, he could by that time only confirm what the Führer had intended."

Field Marshal Keitel and Gen. Jodl were hanged at Nuremberg[11]; Gen. Schmundt became a victim of the July 20 assassination attack. But the field marshal confirmed what I heard from him in Winniza in the notes he left. The courageous, inspired strategy of the western campaign was explicitly and absolutely Hitler's work; he alone was the chief commander of the French campaign. ✦

NEXT INSTALLMENT:

WAR CAMPAIGNS—PART II:
Operation Sea Lion . . .
The campaign that didn't happen.

ENDNOTES:

1 The location in Ukraine of Hitler's headquarters "Werwolf." Winniza is the German spelling used by the translators; the English spelling is Vinnitsa; Ukrainian is Vinnytsya.

2 Halder, Franz, *Kriegstagebuch 1939-1942,* three vols., Stuttgart Kohlhammer, 1962-64.

3 Some staff officers on the way from Luftwaffe Gen. Felmy (chief of Luftflotte 2) to a place in the Rhine Valley—they were supposed to go by train, but they got hold of a small four-seater plane—ran into foggy weather and emergency-landed in Dutch territory. One staff officer tried to burn, and then swallow, the documents they were carrying, but was not successful. They were delivered to the Dutch General Staff and, because the secrecy was breached, the attack had to be postponed. Felmy was replaced because of this incident.

4 Halder was the chief of the general staff at that time. Schlieffen's plan in WWI was to make the right wing of the German forces strong and fast moving. However, they stopped at the Marne River and didn't move on; and never captured Paris.

5 See TBR, Jan/Feb 2009, "Hitler in Paris," part two, page 60.

6 Referring to the Nov. 8, 1939 bomb explosion at the Buergerbraeukeller in Munich, which Hitler attended, but left early.

7 It was Hans Oster, who passed the date of the invasion of Netherlands to the Dutch attaché in Berlin. (See TBR, Nov/Dec 2009, "Valkyrie—The Last Circle," page 51.)

8 Schmundt from the Wehrmacht (Armed Forces), von Puttkammer from the navy, von Below from the Luftwaffe, Engle from the army, Schaub from the party.

9 Chief of Staff OKW Wilhelm Keitel and his assistant Chief of Operations OKW Alfred Jodl.

10 At the time of the German-French armistice, Hitler visited Paris with architects Giesler and Speer. Hitler told them, "For you a tough time begins, work and pressure, the forming of cities and monuments which are put into your trust." (See TBR, Jan./Feb. 2009, "Hitler in Paris," page 58.)

11 Though Keitel and Jodl pleaded not guilty, the Nuremberg court found them both guilty on all charges, and shamefully hanged them on Oct. 16, 1946, though they had requested to be executed by a firing squad, which was the only honorable method for officers. Jodl's last words were reportedly "My farewell to you, my Germany"; Keitel's were "I follow now my sons—all for Germany!" In 1953, Jodl was found, posthumously, "not guilty" of the main charges against him by a German court, and the verdict was declared "a mistake."

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

Inside the Infamous Nazi Racial Studies: What Did German Scientists Discover?

MANY JEWS REMAIN TRAUMATIZED by the fate that befell them in Nazi Germany and continue to search for answers. Now, an American researcher has analyzed a core aspect of National Socialism —racial studies, without which it would be impossible to understand Nazi policy toward Jews. His thin volume, researched with the full support of both the German and U.S. governments, informs the reader of the content of several such Nazi studies. Also of interest in this connection is the book *Race and the Third Reich* by Britisher Christopher M. Hutton.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

ADOLF HITLER

Studying the Jew: Scholarly Antisemitism in Nazi Germany, a provocatively titled book by Alan E. Steinweis, describes the "scientific" form so-called anti-Semitism[1] took in Germany under the National Socialist government's racial studies program.[2] The author, focuses attention on scholarly German journals of the period (mostly found in the anthropological, ethnological, theological, economic, criminological, biological and *Rassenkunde* ["race science"] fields), dealing with one or another aspect of the Jewish question.

For centuries, indeed millennia, a certain animus, even animosity, toward Jews, which had periodically erupted into pogroms, expulsions and persecutions, had been variously attributed to religious or political differences as well as to some perceived unattractive personal characteristics attributed to Jews (critical nature, mocking attitude, business and financial acumen, exclusiveness, aggressiveness) all of which tended to distance them from the "gentiles" among whom they happened to live. Indeed, over the centuries the Jews have been expelled from almost every modern European country at one time or another, sometimes more than once. In addition, the ancient Greeks, Romans, Persians and Egyptians, among others, all had problems with the Jews or forerunners of the Jews.

It was Adolf Hitler, according to Steinweis, who completely revised the way in which "anti-Semitism" was to be understood. In the modern world, Anglo-American countries especially have tried to ascertain why and how some people come to their dislike of Jews, assuming that the reason resides in the individual or in his life experiences.[3] Hitler, on the other hand, started with the basic assumption that something in the very nature of Jews evoked such adverse feelings in many non-Jews. Hitler wanted his researchers to find "an anti-Semitism of reason," i.e., one based on empirical scientific evidence, not just anti-Semitism as a "simple manifestation of emotion."

Because German universities for centuries had been and remained bound to traditional academic pursuits and not politics, the incoming National Socialist government had to establish separate institutes for racial studies deliberately inimical to the Jews. The two earliest and most prominent institutes were the Institute for History of the New Germany under the direction of Walter Frank and the Institute for Study of the Jewish Question under Alfred Rosenberg. These institutes published most of the offensive studies in their own journals. As author Steinweis notes, Frank committed suicide in 1945 and the Nuremberg Tribunal had Rosenberg hanged a year later.

The political aim of the Nazi Party's promotion of all such studies was of course to make the expulsion of Jews from Ger-

many more acceptable to everyone and to ease the way for a return to neo-paganism. To achieve this, even the works of Jewish scholars, Christian theologians, and especially racial scientists were recruited. In the end, Jews in Nazi Germany were defined as racially alien, religiously and morally corrupt, unassimilable and dangerous. (1-22)

When the Nazis came to power in 1933, the number of non-Jewish historians to whom the government could turn for scholarship on the Jewish question was very limited. Indeed, even after the Nazis obtained control of the state, Jewish scholars and publishers continued to produce most of the historical studies of Jews. (93) Made aware of this situation and determined to rectify it, Walter Frank wrote:

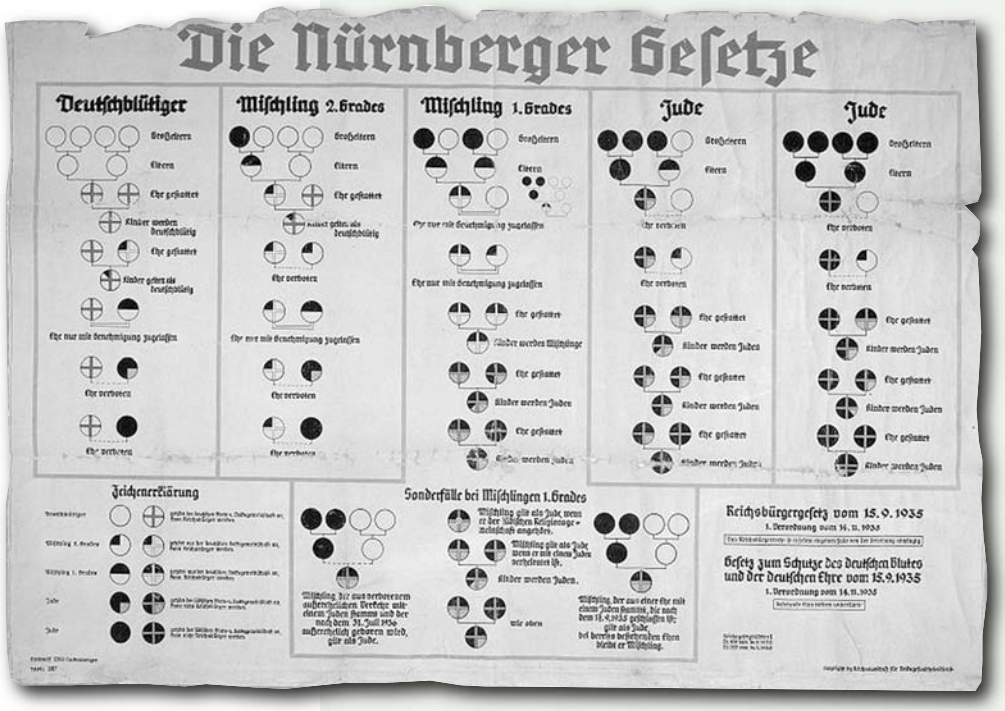
> Only one side of the Jewish problem has been addressed, the Jewish side; almost all books on the Jewish question have been written by Jews; at German universities, dissertations on the Jewish question have been submitted almost entirely by Jews; the historical journals have selected only Jews as editors for matters Jewish. (94)

Frank subsequently added a special section on Jewish research to the venerable German historical journal *Historische Zeitschrift*. The editorship of the journal was turned over Karl Alexander von Mueller—sympathetic to the Nazi government.

Moreover, to remedy the lack of historical works on the Jews in Europe available in German libraries, the government during the war undertook to confiscate all the major collections of such works written by Jewish and other scholars in libraries in East (Lithuania, Poland) and West Europe (France). (112)

With respect to racial studies of the Jews, author Steinweis first singles out Hans F.K. Guenther as the German investigator whose early work *Racial Characteristics of the Jewish People* (1930), although definitely not anti-Jewish, was most significant in that it represented the kind of research Nazi officialdom wanted. Guenther had earlier (1922) published *The Racial Characteristics of the German People.* Of course similar ethnological studies had appeared before the advent of National Socialism. Such studies had become quite common in German and European academia since the early 19th century. A goodly number of the researchers and authors of these works were themselves Jews. For a long time, and into the Nazi period, Germans and Jews even collaborated.

To paraphrase Guenther's findings as presented by author Steinweis: Guenther believed that in the distant past a dozen *Urrassen* (prehistoric races) probably did exist, but like the *Ursprachen* (prehistoric languages), they eventually broke down and intermixed with neighboring races and languages. Guenther



Above is a 1935 chart from Nazi Germany used to explain the Nuremberg Laws. The Nuremberg Laws of 1935 tried to employ a scientific basis for determining whether or not a citizen was Jewish. People with four German grandparents (white circles) were of "German blood," while people were classified as Jews if they were descended from three or four Jewish grandparents (black circles in top row right). Having one or two Jewish grandparents made someone a Mischling (of mixed blood). In the absence of discernible external differences, the Nazis used the religious observance of a person's grandparents to determine their race. The new laws forbade Jews to marry or have sexual relations with Europeans or to employ young Aryan women as household help. The first Nuremberg laws were soon followed by "The Law for the Protection of the Genetic Health of the German People," which required persons wanting to marry to submit to a medical examination, after which a "Certificate of Fitness to Marry" would be issued if they were free of genetic disease.

preferred to refer to the Jews as well as Germans as a *Volk* or people, each of whose national genetic pool was a mixture of several racial elements. The Germans, Guenther argued, were primarily a mix of Nordics, Eastern and Western peoples of European origin. In the makeup of the German *Volk* the Nordic element was considered the most valuable. But unfortunately, according to Guenther, the Germans had been increasing denordicized ever since the 30 Years War.

The Jews, on the other hand, were made up of primarily Near Eastern ancestry, but also Oriental and other elements introduced in the diaspora. Because of their expulsion from their homeland and dispersion, Guenther maintained, modern Jews differ markedly from the original Hebrews. Because of Talmudic prohibitions against exogamy and centuries-long inbreeding in Europe's ghettos, modern Sephardic Jews are not only quite different from their biblical ancestors, but actually a distinct people. Guenther therefore refers to contemporary Jews as a "race of the second instance."

Guenther also held that the conversion of the Khazars and their absorption in the Eastern Jewish community, the Ashkenazim, added a further Near Eastern element in the northern European Jewish communities but not in the southern Jewish communities, the Sephardim. Thus, a racial divergence developed within European Jewry itself. However, not just the mixing of the Khazars with the Ashkenazim led to this divergence, but environment was also a factor in that the Sephardics were darker skinned because of the Mediterranean climate.

"The conversion of the Khazars and their absorption in the Eastern Jewish community, the Ashkenazim, added a Near Eastern element in the European Jewish communities."

While of course the physical differences between the various peoples of the Earth (skull shape, speech patterns, facial expressions, specific odors and a hundred other factors) were routinely measured by ethnologists the world over, the Germans were increasingly interested in inherited psychological, cultural and behavioral traits. With respect to the Jews, Guenther agreed with his Jewish colleague, Samuel Weissenberg, that the salient cultural trait of various Near Eastern peoples (Armenians, Greeks, Jews) was their "commercial spirit," which in turn was attributed to supple minds and characteristic verbal facility. (29)

For Guenther, many West and North Europeans had an instinctive, racially inbred aversion to peoples of Near Eastern racial origin precisely because of their different innate physical and behavioral traits. However, neither Guenther nor his colleagues ever referred to racial inferiority or superiority with regard to Jews or other peoples. No mention was ever made of a "super-race." Instead, they emphasized the racial "otherness" (*Andersartigkeit*) of Jews, i.e., their racial-psychological estrangement from Northwest Europeans. (39)

Somewhat later in the mid-1930s, another German researcher, Walter Dornfeldt, exchanged information and opinions with Franz Boas, an American anthropologist of German Jewish origin, on the degree to which environment alters heredity. Generally, American scientists felt that environment played a more important role in racial physiology and psychology than did German investigators. Since at that time Germany was almost an ethnostate, with 95% of the populace German, while America was a melting pot of various European peoples, it is not surprising that the former should adopt a theory that extols the virtues of a common heritage while the latter should see advantage in diversity.

That both environment and heredity are at play in all instances is undisputed.

During the Third Reich, studies in human genetics associated with racial differences took on increasing importance. The most widely read German genetics text was *The Study of Human Heredity* by Eugen Fischer, Erwin Baur and Fritz Lenz. A fifth edition of this text, which applied Mendel's laws concerning dominant and recessive genes, was scheduled for publication on 1940, but failed to appear because of the war.

Author Steinweis continues his survey of German studies implicating Jews in economic crimes and crimes against morality (*Sittlichkeitsverbrechern)*. Jews implicated in these crimes were understandably made much more vulnerable to anti-Semitic attacks. Ironically, as author Steinweis notes (138), it was a Jew, the Italian criminologist Caesare Lombroso, who invented the concept of the "born criminal." In no time, propagandistic writers, J. Keller and Hanns Andersen, published the book *The Jew as Criminal*, in which Jews were described as "born to crime and possessing a special predisposition to and ability for fraud, dirty dealing, dishonest gambling, usury, sexual transgressions of all kinds, pickpocketing and treason. As Steinweis points out, neither of the authors had academic credentials of any sort or were they associated with any university. However, one Johann von Leers, a trained jurist holding a professorship in history at Jena University, did publish a booklet *The Criminality of the Jews*, in which he presented statistics showing a disproportionately high Jewish participation in white-collar crime. Jews were 12 times more likely than non-Jews to be involved in usury; 11 times more likely to engage in the theft of intellectual property; 8-9 times as likely to declare fraudulent bankruptcy. Be-

tween 1903 and 1936, Leers noted, the frequency of Jewish participation in usury was 29 times that of non-Jews. (139)

Author Steinweis points out that Leers's statistics did not include violent crimes of which non-Jews had the higher numbers and Jews the lowest. Moreover, the crime rates obviously reflected the occupations of the perpetrators, Jews being highly represented in white-collar occupations. To this, Leers declared: "The Jew does not become a criminal because he is a merchant, but rather the criminal Jew embraces the mercantile profession because he is predisposed to the crimes that are possible in this realm." (140)

In the matter of crimes against morality, the same Johann von Leers cited Polish statistics to the effect that Jews had dominated the prostitution trade before the war. The Polish publication estimated that 100,000 Polish Jews made their living through the exploitation of immorality. Steinweis admits that while Jews were indeed heavily involved in the management of prostitution in Europe, he argues that certain adverse sociological factors prevailing at the time turned many Jews to this trade. (140) Leers countered this argument by stating that both the immoral aspects of prostitution as well as the profits to be derived appealed to the Jewish nature.

Steinweis labels Peter-Heinz Seraphim, a political economist, who specialized in assessing Jewish economic power in East Europe, as the most professionally and intellectually accomplished "Jew expert" in Nazi Germany. Although Seraphim considered Jews in general to be economic parasites, his major work, *The Jews of Eastern Europe*, was deemed indispensable to his contemporaries, one without which Nazi era (1939-45) studies of Jews would be unthinkable. Published in 1938, the 732-page tome contained 197 statistical graphs, a bibliography with 563 entries, and over a thousand footnotes. (145) concerning Jewish economic enterprises.

Seraphim objected to the so-called Lublin Plan, which proposed settling most of East European Jews in an area around Lublin.[4] When Governor General Hans Frank, the Nazi governor of Poland, objected to "dumping" Jews in Poland, Seraphim threw his support to the Madagascar Plan, which later, because of the war, had to be discarded. Seraphim opposed any and all extreme measures against the Jews, preferring to integrate them in the German wartime industrial complex.

Seraphim's economic knowledge of East Europe was considered so valuable that he became an adviser to the American occupation forces and later pursued a career in West Germany.

When the Nuremberg Laws, including the Reich Citizenship Law and the Law to Protect German Blood and Honor, were passed in 1935 the professional, usually apolitical studies of the ethnologists were used to lend scientific backing to the legislation. Referring to the Talmudic Laws by which most Jews lived for centuries, apologists for the German Laws could claim that the German *Volk* simply wanted what the Jews have desired for themselves since the days of the Prophet Ezra, namely, to protect the v*oelkisch* integrity of their own people. (45)

Because they shared a common goal, namely, to encourage Jews to leave Germany, Guenther and many other party members—with the approval of the Nazi government—welcomed and worked with Zionist representatives. As Guenther put it: "The racial-biological future of Jewry could take one of two paths, either that of Zionism or that of decline (*Untergang*)."

In reviewing one of the few books written about Zionism in Germany, the reviewer, Rudolf Craemer stated that "it is better to talk with national-Jewish Zionism than with the hidden racial interests of assimilation." (108) Some Germans were dubious that the Jews would be able to establish an independent homeland. In 1940, for example, German historian Josef Sommerfeldt publicly expressed his doubts. He wrote: "The Jews will be given the opportunity, in a territory designated for them, to demonstrate whether their racial characteristics suffice for the creation from their own energies of a sensible and healthy social and economic order. So far, the Jewish people have not provided this evidence." (111)

"When the Nuremberg Laws were passed in 1935 the professional, usually apolitical studies of the ethnologists were used to lend scientific backing to the legislation."

When the presence of a disproportionate number of Jews in the USSR Communist Party and in the Communist parties of most other European countries could no longer be ignored, a Zionist writer, Abraham Heller, argued that Jews who had repudiated their Judaism should not even be regarded as Jews.[5] To which Wilhelm Grau, a Nazi historian, retorted that since Jews are no longer being identified by religion, but by race, Heller's argument was ridiculous. When Heller pointed out that Jews were also being killed in the Stalinist purges, Grau responded: "A historian who wants to deal with the truth cannot represent Jewish suffering one-sidedly. The Jews were responsible for a much more violent and deeper stream of blood, that of the Russian people." (106)

Studies of the ancient Hebrews and analyses of the Talmud by theologians (e.g., Karl Georg Kuhn and Gerhard Kittel) at Tuebingen University were not anti-Semitic. Kittel in fact even wrote kindly of the Talmud, referring to it as: "A giant sack into

which was stuffed everything which Judaism had stored up in terms of memories and traditions, so that its contents are the most colorful and joyful confusion and juxtaposition that one can imagine." (76)

Theologian Kittel saw four possible approaches for dealing with the Jews: extermination, Zionism, assimilation or a guest status in Germany. For practical reasons he chose guest status. Extermination, as demonstrated by the inquisition and the Russian pogroms, did not work; assimilation was out of the question because the Nazi Party considered assimilation part of the problem. The party preferred disassimilation. Kittel and Sommerfeldt, believed Zionism was doomed to failure because the Jews would be unable to establish and maintain a self-sufficient state. This left only guest status as the German option. As such, they should be referred to as "Jews living in Germany." (69)

The book *Race and the Third Reich* by the Britisher Christopher M. Hutton is an excellent companion volume and counterbalance to Alan Steinweis's work.[6] Hutton's coverage differs from Steinweis's in several regards. First, Hutton makes a sharper dichotomy between Nazi ideology and the scientific, nonpolitical research done in racial studies in German and other European universities of the time. Even under National Socialism, the universities enjoyed a considerable amount of autonomy and often published articles at variance with the party's preferred line. Moreover, the Nazi researchers even argued among themselves about the importance of this or that factor in racial anthropology.

"Theologian Kittel saw four possible approaches for dealing with the Jews: extermination, Zionism, assimilation or a guest status in Germany. He chose guest status."

Eventually, Hutton notes, when World War II threatened and Germany welcomed allies, terms as "Nordicism," "Germanism," "Aryanism," suggesting exclusivity and elitism, were discarded as a political liability. Many SS units were made up of Slavs, French, Belgians, Scandinavians and even Arabs.

Some German racial anthropologists, Hutton continues, even objected to negative descriptions of Jews. For example, Karl Saller (1902-69) wrote:

> The importance of the Jews for the development of Western culture is a matter of controversy. There is no question but that the Jew is essentially different in type from the Western peoples (*Voelker*). To this one should add that the frequent occurrences of hostility nowadays between the Jews and their host peoples must be attributed as much to the similarity in their aptitudes as to difference in type, as this leads to an intensely competitive relationship. The Jewish spirit (*Geist*) is, next to the autochthonous culture, the main driving force in Western culture and to this culture Jews have contributed with many brilliant gifts.
>
> Anti-semitism is therefore unjustified in so far as it is directed against Jews as a matter of principle. It is only justified when it involves a rejection of far-reaching particularist demands and those activities, which seek to undermine or fragment the state, activities which are associated with substantial parts of the Jewish people. (Hutton, 152)

Hutton also cites the case of another prominent racial anthropologist, Ludwig Clauss, who won the support of his SS associates to defend and protect his Jewish research assistant. For this, Clauss was later honored by the state of Israel.

Most of the academic racial anthropologists were in fact exonerated after the war by the denazification courts. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Actually of course "anti-Semitism" as used is a misnomer, since it would imply opposition to Semites, such as Arabs for example. A Semite would be someone who speaks a Semitic language such as Arabic, Amharic, Tigrinya, Hebrew etc. Most Jews do not speak any of these languages.—Ed.

2 Alan E. Steinweis, *Studying the Jew: Scholarly Antisemitism in Nazi Germany*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 2006. Other books by Steinweis include: *Art, Ideology & Economics in Nazi Germany; the Reich Theater and the Visual Arts*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1993, 233 pp Steinweis received the fullest possible support for this study from the German Academic Exchange Service, the Fulbright Program, the Skirball Foundation, the Simon Dubnow Institute at Leipzig University, the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York, and a multitude of individuals.

3 It must be recognized, however, that the prevailing critical view of Jews in the United States very much resembled that elevated to a "science" in Germany and other European countries before World War II. Northern Europeans were then the dominant ruling class in America and Jews were generally viewed as somewhat alien and too clever by half. The attitude of the U.S. Army's staff officers, which reflected that of the nation, has been described in Joseph W. Bendersky's *The Jewish Threat: Anti-Semitic Politics of the U.S. Army.* Basic Books, 2000. Until the late 1930s the theories of Madison Grant, Lothrop Stoddard and others were accepted by the majority. Racial homogeneity was considered essential to the stability of this and every other nation-state.

4 The Lublin plan was an internal German plan to resettle Jews, later discarded. In 1903 Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern political Zionism, who, although he favored Israel as the Jewish homeland, proposed Uganda as an alternate site. The German and Polish governments in 1938 put forth the Madagascar Plan for the resettlement of European Jews.

5 Almost 70 years later Yuri Slezkine in his *The Jewish Century* used the same argument to exonerate the number of Jews in the Communist Party. See TBR, Vol. XII, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 2006, 64-69. See also Kevin MacDonald's reply "Stalin's Willing Executioners: Jews as a Hostile Elite" in the USSR in *The Occidental Quarterly*, Vol. 5, No. 3, fall 2005.

6 Christopher M. Hutton, *Race and the Third Reich: Linguistics, Racial Anthropology, and Genetics in the Dialectic of Volk*, Polity Press, UK, 2005, 272 pp.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

Catholic Priest Was Eyewitness To Truman's Nagasaki Holocaust

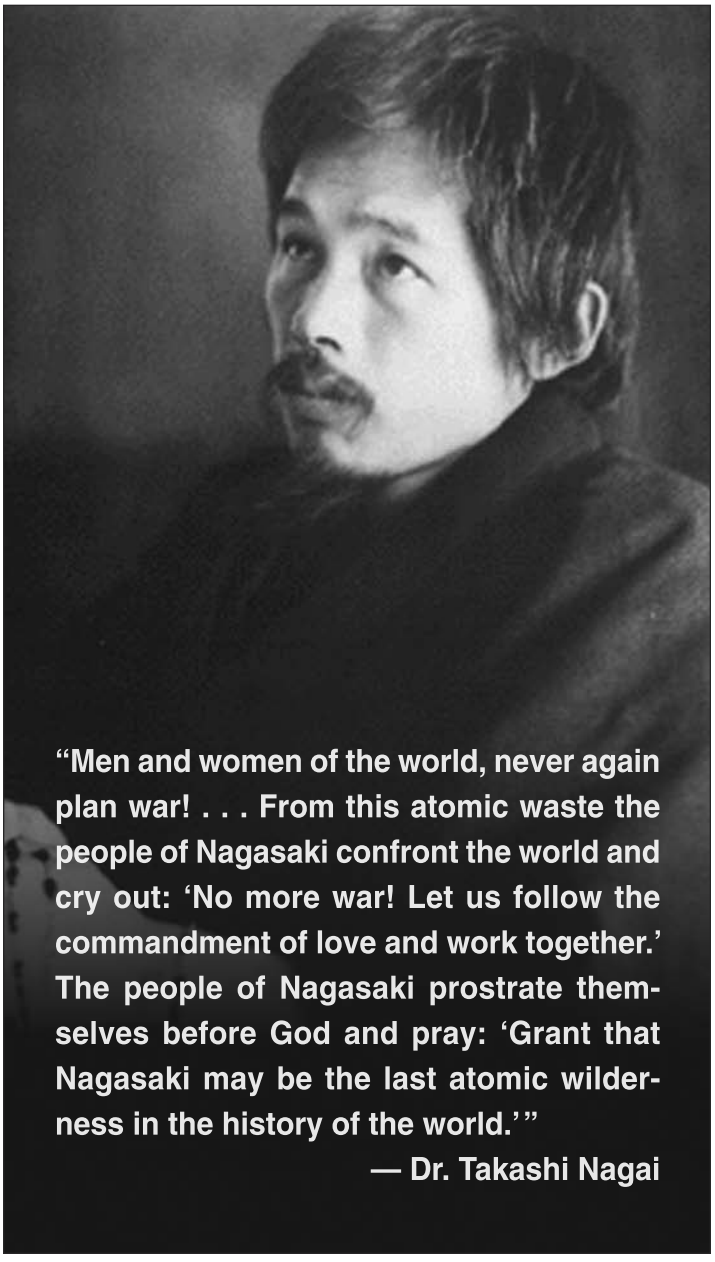
IT IS HIGH TIME WE ALL STOP DENYING the holocaust—the holocaust in Japan, that is. When one learns what America did to the city of Nagasaki, one trembles with fury. Japan's "sneak attack" (which FDR deliberately provoked, and of which FDR had foreknowledge) on the Pearl Harbor military base in 1941 cannot begin to equal on any scale of just retribution, the atomic bombing of hospitals, schools and churches in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Hiroshima was unnecessary, but Nagasaki was even more inexcusable.

BY MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II

When one learns what America did to the city of Nagasaki, Japan, one trembles with fury. Japan's "sneak attack" (which was no surprise to FDR) on Pearl Harbor cannot begin to equal, on any scale of just retribution, the atomic incineration of the civilian center of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

Japan had already been finished off, at Hiroshima. Nagasaki was a needless act of mass murder that has never received concerted attention or remembrance in the West. Auschwitz has swollen to so enormous a proportion that there is no room for Nagasaki, or any other holocaust; especially one for which America bears the guilt. The people of Nagasaki were immolated on the altar of the American doctrine of "unconditional surrender"—not because they "would not surrender," but because they had been unwilling to surrender "unconditionally" (with the ominous prospect that their Emperor would be executed).

This truth about Japan's desire to surrender was relayed as early as 1943 by Roosevelt's top military adviser, Adm. William D. Leahy, to Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington



"Men and women of the world, never again plan war! . . . From this atomic waste the people of Nagasaki confront the world and cry out: 'No more war! Let us follow the commandment of love and work together.' The people of Nagasaki prostrate themselves before God and pray: 'Grant that Nagasaki may be the last atomic wilderness in the history of the world.'"

— Dr. Takashi Nagai

bureau of *The Chicago Tribune*. Trohan told this writer that he was forbidden by military censorship to publish Leahy's statement until after the war in the Pacific ended.

In Paul Glynn's 2009 book *A Song for Nagasaki* we meet an extraordinary human being, Dr. Takashi Nagai, a traditional Japanese of samurai descent, in love with *Yamato-damashii* (the culture and spirit of old Japan). Dr. Nagai nonetheless converts to the religion of Catholicism in the quintessentially Catholic city of Nagasaki. he then finds himself at ground zero on August 9, 1945—the day the U.S. detonated an atom bomb over a Japanese city for a second time.

There are two narratives in this book. The first is an edifying and moving biography of the remarkable Dr. Nagai, a paradigm of all that is finest in the Japanese character. The second is a thread that runs through the first: the contemplation of the shocking fact that the United States government targeted for nuclear annihilation the Catholic "capital city" of Asia. This perverse and barbaric act cannot be gainsaid or explained away. Super-patriots often claim that modern America is a Christian nation, but the documentary record puts paid to that myth. If we examine the facts we find grotesque public manifestations of hatred for Christ in two separate attacks on Christian cathedrals in two hemispheres; one is notorious, the other obscure.

"This perverse and barbaric act cannot be gainsaid or explained away. Super-patriots often claim that modern America is a Christian nation, but the documentary record puts paid to that myth."

In 1931 Lazar Kaganovich, first secretary of the Moscow branch of the Communist Party under Stalin, ordered the destruction of the magnificent Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow. In the midst of the ruins of that great church, he is reported to have exultantly proclaimed, "Mother Russia is cast down!" Though we have no utterance of a similar kind on record from President Harry S. Truman, we do know that in 1945, on his order, the Cathedral of Urakami, the only such edifice in Japan and the largest Catholic church in all of Asia (230 feet long, with seating capacity for 5,000 worshippers, and two bell towers more than 100 feet high), was incinerated by atomic fire in Nagasaki. To assuage potential Catholic anger, the U.S. government created the cover story (repeated uncritically in this book, unfortunately), that Nagasaki was only the No. 2 choice of the atomic bomber crew and that another city, Kokura, obscured on Aug. 9 by clouds, was allegedly their target of first choice. Even if true, this tale is small consolation to Christians, tantamount to being told by a gang of murderers that one's family had been killed only after the initial intended victim could not be found. Moreover, why was Nagasaki, the home of one the largest Catholic populations in the Far East, and a base for the evangelization of Asia, targeted *at all*?

Furthermore, there is no proof for the official cover story. The claim that Nagasaki was not the prime target is merely U.S. government hearsay, and most of us know what that is worth. It seems far more likely that 33rd degree Freemason Truman bore as much antipathy toward Christianity as did his Communist counterpart in Moscow, in which case the seemingly strange convergence of razed cathedrals, one destroyed by a Judaic-Soviet commissar and the other by an American Freemasonic president, is not so strange after all.

Japan had been none too kind to Christianity either, and Catholics had suffered many centuries of persecution since St. Francis Xavier first set foot in the Land of the Rising Sun, on Aug. 15, 1549. In 1597, twenty-six Catholics were crucified in Nagasaki. As history teaches, martyrdom tends to stiffen the resolve of the followers of Christ and Japan was no exception. "During the long centuries when an all-powerful Japanese government had totally proscribed the Christian religion, it was the farming community of Urakami (a suburb of Nagasaki) that had faithfully preserved and lived the Christian faith." By the early 20th century Japanese Catholics had gained a foothold, with harsh but grudging toleration from the government.

Dr. Nagai, a radiologist, was chief of staff at Nagasaki University Hospital. He had served two tours of duty as a surgeon at the front with the Japanese army in Manchuria, during which he won Japan's highest medal for bravery. In the China campaigns he treated wounded Chinese and Japanese equally and came to loath war. He equated Japan's militarists with the arrogant Heike clan that had oppressed the nation in the 12th century and were eventually overthrown by the Genjii. At the same time he had not been impressed when America forced Japan into a corner by cutting off her petroleum supply.

He agreed with Adm. Yamamoto of the dove faction that this was most regrettable and a belligerent act that threatened Japan's existence as a nation, and that contributed to the motivation behind the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Before Dr. Nagai was converted to the church he had been converted to Western civilization by the language of Latin, the music of Bach, Haydn, Schubert and Beethoven and the theological writing of Blaise Pascal, the French Catholic mathematician whose book, *Pensées,* haunted him. The remarkable young Catholic woman Nagai married, Midori

FAITHJUSTICE.WORDPRESS.COM

Moriyama, a descendant of generations of Japanese Catholics, deserves a separate biography of her own. Few men wedded to such a woman can fail to do their duty or achieve their goals. She gave of herself completely throughout their marriage, sustained by her prayers at the "Lourdes Grotto" established in 1931 on the eastern outskirts of the city by the Polish Franciscan, St. Maximilian Kolbe.

This heroic, self-sacrificing lady is a testament to the nobility of the feminine side of the spirit of Japan. Mrs. Nagai was instantly turned into a black lump of bones and ash on Aug. 9, her rosary reduced to a clump of warped metal, clasped in what remained of her skeletal hand. (The couple's two young children survived because, after the holocaust in Hiroshima, they had been sent to live in a rural hill region with their grandmother).

"The plutonium-239 bomb exploded in Nagasaki with the equivalent force of 22,000 tons of conventional explosives but with vast differences. Setting aide for the moment the A-bomb's lethal radiation, there was its intense heat, which reached several million degrees centigrade at the explosion point. The whole mass of the huge bomb was ionized and a fireball created, making the air around it luminous, emitting ultraviolet rays [and] infrared rays. . . . Exposed human skin was scorched up to two-and-a-half miles away. The velocity of the wind that rushed out from the epicenter was more than one mile per second. . . . This caused a vacuum at the epicenter and another cyclone rushed back in. . . ."

Dr. Takashi Nagai (1908–1951) was a physician and Catholic convert who valiantly tried to help survivors in the devastation left by the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki. Sick with leukemia even before the bombing, the effects of radiation left him nearly a bed-ridden invalid. He thereafter lived an austere life in a small hut near the ruins of the the Urakami Catholic Cathedral (above) in Nagasaki, writing books and counseling visitors until he died in 1951. Some people knew him as the "Mystic of Nagasaki."

Though he was wounded, Dr. Nagai survived the atomic blast, possibly due to the construction of the reinforced concrete radiology room in which he worked at Nagasaki University Hospital, or the by the hand of Divine Providence, since 80% percent of the patients and staff perished. He now found himself in the middle of a nuclear catastrophe, gazing on the sight of people who had been skinned alive or turned into sticks of human charcoal. He threw himself and his medical and leadership skills into the service of the victims. While bleeding profusely from an injured artery near his right tem-

ple, to stem a tide of panic, he called for the raising of a Japanese flag. None could be found, so he obtained a large white sheet and using his own blood, daubed a red circle in the center—*voila*, the flag of Japan. He had this impromptu flag raised and flown over the ruins of the hospital, in the midst of an atomic desert of incalculable suffering, as a symbol of order and organization; and thus begins the astonishing saga of the medical care and spiritual leadership which Takashi Nagai would unstintingly provide to the wounded and dying holocaust survivors of Nagasaki for the remainder of his life.

This was a genuine holocaust, by the very definition of that much-abused word. Dr. Nagai did not mince words concerning the magnitude of the horror which had transpired, but neither did he traffic in the politics of hatred, resentment and vengeance as have so many who believed they suffered in Auschwitz.

Compare Elie Wiesel's words, "Every Jew should set apart a zone of hate—healthy, virile hate—for what the German personifies and for what persists in the Germans," with those of the doctor of Nagasaki: "On Nov. 23, 1945, Nagai knew what to say to bandaged, limping, disfigured and demoralized Catholics who gathered beside the shattered cathedral to assist at a Requiem Mass for their dead. When his turn came to speak he rose a little unsteadily. . . .With a slow bow to the robed priests and another to the congregation, he began: '. . . Was not Nagasaki the chosen victim, the lamb without blemish, slain as a whole burnt offering on an altar of sacrifice, atoning for the sins of all the nations during World War II?...The Lord has given; the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the Name of the Lord. Let us be thankful that Nagasaki was chosen for the whole burnt sacrifice! Let us be thankful that through this sacrifice peace was granted to the world."

In his speech at the cathedral, Dr. Nagai used *hansai,* the Japanese word for "holocaust," whole burnt offering. He was not going to render the horror with a cosmetic term, yet he refused to succumb to the ultimate defeat for a Christian, of hating one's enemy. For the rest of his life, Dr. Nagai taught in his many books, such as his 1946 work, *The Bells of Nagasaki*, which was later made into a Japanese movie, reconciliation between America and Japan and hope for humanity. The noble spirit of the Japanese as personified in their response to a genuine holocaust, when contrasted with the morbid and pathological hatreds institutionalized within the Auschwitz story and its exaggerated claims to moral superiority as "*The* Holocaust," is a testament to the island nation and to the leadership example set in particular by Dr. Nagai, a model for physicians of all nations.

In 1951, Takashi Nagai died in Nagasaki of radiation sickness, at the age of 43. He is a national hero to both Christian and non-Christian Japanese. ✦

Kokura Castle, Kokura, Japan.

STROKE OF LUCK SAVES KOKURA

Ironically, Nagasaki was not the primary–but the secondary—target of U.S. bombers on August 9, 1945; the primary target was actually the ancient castle city of Kokura. When American bombers approached Kokura, they found it shrouded in heavy clouds and smoke, the latter coming from an earlier fire-bombing of the nearby city of Yahata. So the Americans moved to their secondary target—Nagasaki. Kokura had, days earlier, been the secondary target after Hiroshima. So Kokura, by a stroke of good luck—and weather—had been spared the fate of destruction by atom bomb that befell Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Michael A. Hoffman II is the author of the recent, encyclopedic book *Judaism Discovered.* (Hardcover, 1,100 pages. $45 + $5.50 U.S. S&H. Send $50.50 total: Independent History, Box 849, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816. See also www.RevisionistHistory.org.) Hoffman studied at the State University of New York at Oswego, under Richard Funk and Faiz Abu-Jaber; and at Hobart College under Francis J.M. O'Laughlin. A former reporter for the New York bureau of the Associated Press, he is the author of six other books of history and literature, and the editor of the bulletin *Revisionist History*. Give something in return for the benefit you have received from his information. Donate to support the continuation of Hoffman's vital work: http://www.revisionisthistory.org/page1/page2/paypal.html

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Glynn, Paul, *A Song for Nagasaki: The Story of Takashi Nagai,* Ignatius Press, San Francisco, 2009. Paperback, illustrated, 267 pages. (*A Song for Nagasaki* is a fascinating book, and no one who reads it will go away unrewarded.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SPELLBOUND BY COVER

I was spellbound when I saw the "Cleopatra cover" of THE BARNES REVIEW. Thought I knew the National Gallery. Thought I knew every painting. How did that one get by me? I loved that article on Mrs. Ptolemy. I knew she was a pistol. But didn't know all this. I thought I knew about this woman. A virago. A sole-ruling queen. Ruthless and seductive. It blew me away in text. But the paintings she inspired on the easels of Europe left me speechless. Bravo for THE BARNES REVIEW. You guys are cranking.

NAME WITHHELD
Australia

COVER OF THE DEVIL

The pornographic "Cleopatra cover" of TBR shocked me. Naked women? How un-Christian. Such art is of the devil. I much prefer to see a bloody battle scene, with guts lying all around. Please cancel my subscription immediately.

NAME WITHHELD
Arkansas

ONE OF YOUR BEST COVERS

The cover of the March/April issue [featuring the naked Cleopatra] had to be one of your best, although I'll bet some of your older readers objected to such an honest (yet tasteful) presentation of the human form. I am not one to cover up such studies of the human body—whether in oil or marble—with fig leaves. I suppose you did it to shake us out of our comfort zone.

ERIC GRAHL
New York

THE MISSING SNAKE

I think most readers who glance at the TBR Cleopatra cover will come away with only one impression: that they saw a naked woman. This is true whether they approve or disapprove. Who will notice what is going on around the dead lady? Who will notice the other dead lady? Who will wonder about the third girl, who appears to be unaffected by poison? Most of all, I wonder who will say to himself, what is omitted from this picture? Where is the snake? What is also missing? No sign of a snakebite! What is the artist trying to tell us? Was Cleopatra a murder victim? Is the dead Cleopatra a red herring?

MARTIN HERNDON
Florida

WHAT WOULD BARNES THINK?

Would Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes think you are bringing history into accord with the facts by having a picture of a naked woman on the cover of your magazine? You may live in a cave by yourself but some of us live in a home with children and grandchildren. Therefore cancel my subscription.

RICHARD SAVADEL
New York

SUICIDE

The Cleopatra story by Sen. Thomas E. Watson certainly got me to thinking. So according to legend, Cleopatra did some research and ultimately used a cobra's bite to kill herself, because she found out this was a painless way to go. So I have been wondering, have others besides her handmaidens followed this pathway in history? (Hemlock is not so pleasant; you get pain, vomiting, diarrhea, and a whole list of other symptoms.) I am against suicide, but I have a friend who says if he ever decides to do himself in, rapture of the deep is the way he would choose. Apparently it could be quite painless. I never heard of anyone actually trying it.

BARNEY DRABBLE
Nebraska

WAS IT 'ANCIENT ARKANCIDE'?

I don't believe for a minute that Cleopatra VII killed herself. The whole thing is totally fishy, if you look at the facts. For that matter, is there any evidence that Marc Antony really killed himself? I suspect Octavian was behind all these killings. Oddly, the romantic cover-up story is probably responsible for making these two leaders, Cleopatra and Antony, more famous than they otherwise would be.

SYLVIA BAUER
Illinois

A SAD, NEEDLESS DEATH

It is with great bitterness that I received confirmation that Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of South Africa's Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB), was murdered on his farm outside Ventersdorp. I knew Terre'Blanche well. He was possibly the greatest orator ever, and had the ability to capture an audience like no other. Over the course of many conversations—including on his family farm where he was killed—I tried in vain to explain to him that his form of politics was a guarantee of death, not white survival. I tried to explain to him that his people's use of black labor was the cause of their downfall.

For some reason, he failed to understand the link between demographics and political power. He was one of those old-fashioned white supremacists who believed that a white minority could rule over a black majority. He truly believed that his people, the Boers, had been sent by God to look after black people in Africa, to show them the light of Christian civilization. The relationship between all whites in southern Africa and blacks was and still is this bizarre mix of supremacism and patriarchalism.

I tried in vain to persuade Eugene that his use of black laborers was contradictory to his demand for an Afrikaner homeland. It is no consolation to be proven right. Eugene was murdered on his farm after arguing with his black laborers. I just hope that this latest incident proves to all those in South Africa who think that Apartheid was their salvation, that the whole concept was utterly flawed. RIP, Eugene.

ARTHUR KEMP
South Africa

[Eugene Ney Terre'Blanche was born on January 31, 1941 and was one of the founders of the AWB. He dedicated the last decades to realizing a dream of freedom for the Boer people and the concept of a Volkstaat, a free state where whites could rule over themselves.—Ed.]

NOTHING SINISTER ABOUT CREMATORIA

My father, an Armenian, was a holocaust survivor if there ever was one. When I was young I saw photos and a movie showing Jews dying in camps. They also mentioned the awful "ovens." My father said, "Armen, during winter in the camps, dead bodies piled up by the hundreds. You couldn't bury them, the ground was frozen. When spring arrived they began to thaw but the ground was still rock hard. To dispose of these corpses, you had to burn them, thus the furnaces. It was the only way to sanitize the place." Now we hear a different, sinister story about ovens from the court historians.

ARMEN SUJOHN
California

MORE LETTERS ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LETTERS CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

ISRAEL THREATENS WORLD

In a September 2003 interview in *Elsevier* (Dutch weekly) on Israel and the dangers it faces from Iran, the Palestinians and world opinion, Israeli Martin van Creveld stated:

"We possess several hundred atomic warheads and rockets and can launch them at targets in all directions, perhaps even at Rome. Most European capitals are targets for our air force. . . . We have the capability to take the world down with us. And I can assure you that that will happen before Israel goes under."

In the August 21, 2004 edition of the *International Herald Tribune* van Creveld wrote, "Had the Iranians not tried to build nuclear weapons, they would be crazy."

And now the Israelis have German-built nuclear armed submarines roaming the oceans and capable of destroying every country on Earth.

Up until now, Americans could sit back and relax, content in the belief that problems in the Middle East could not affect them. If the Israelis killed a heap of Arabs, so what? Even if they decided to obliterate England, well, it's a pity, but . . . Well now those days are past, each and every American town is within range of an atomic missile fired from a Jewish submarine 200 miles off the U.S. shore.

It is simply mind blowing that political commentators of all hues, together with all politicians have not been jumping up and down to demand an end to this insane escalation. It may be a matter of debate as to whether the so-called 'Cold War' was ever a reality, while others claim that the idea of "mutually assured destruction" (MAD) kept the peace because at least the Russians are sane, whereas these fanatics clearly are not, since what Creveld advocates is no less than a terrorist threat to the world by a whole nation acting as one, terrorist state, prepared to be a collective, global, atomic suicide bomber.

Have no doubt about it: this is the greatest threat to our existence ever.

JB
Via Email

THANK GOD FOR TBR

Once again the John Birch Society has put an article in their *New American* magazine that takes a swipe at Revisionism ("The Killing Field at Malmedy," by Y. Eric Bell, January 22, 2010). I quit the John Birch Society more than 30 years ago when I was 26 years old because of their gutlessness.

Mark Richards
New Jersey

TREASURE OF THE GOTHS

I read Christopher Petherick's story "Treasure of the Goths: Myth or Reality" with great interest. As a young student at the Humanistische Gymnasium In Klagenfurt Austria we listened with great intensity to our history teacher's lesson about Alaric, the king of the Visigoths.He died at a rather young age near Ravenna of swamp fever after he returned from the raid of Rome (A.D. 410), His warriors diverted the Busento River and buried him along with rich treasures.

The rest of the tribe moved northwestward; but some strictly north, because near the Brenner pass, close to the Austrian border in northern Italy, there exists a village with the name of Gossenssass ("Seat of the Goths"). The Pflersch Valley as the rest of Suedtirol/Alto Adige is the German-speaking autonomous region of northern Italy. The settlement can trace its history back at least 1,400 years.

A friend of mine traced his ancestry to Gossenssass. He and his parents and grandparents came from Geneva. That's how far (and farther) the Visigoths migrated.

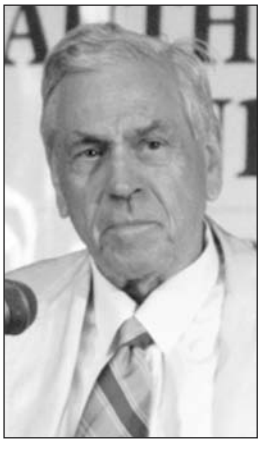
Wilhelm Mann
Via E-mail

NEANDERTHAL: MORE PROOF NEEDED

You harm The Barnes Review's cause when you claim that Neanderthals didn't die out but lived on as Jews. There's no proof (DNA or whatever) of such an assertion, and it only makes a serious magazine like TBR look ridiculous and racist. As one whose genes are Scotch-Irish, I can assure you that many members of my tribe are no handsomer or more evolved-looking than the photos of Jewish "Neanderthals." Moreover, such an article as this gives ammunition to the Jew-as-eternal-victim falsehood that has deranged the world. "See?" they can claim, "They hate us for who we are, not for what we do." But what Jews do (subvert and dominate) is the real reason they've been kicked out of every country they've ever settled in.

T. Weed
New Jersey

Remembering the Great Eustace Mullins & His Legacy



Over the past 15 years, we here at TBR had received news that Eustace Mullins was either dead or mentally incapacitated on numerous occasions. Time after time, however, reports of his demise turned out to be much exaggerated. One such time was in 2006, when Eustace was scheduled to speak at a Barnes Review Free Speech Conference in Washington, D.C. "Poor Eustace," people said. "He's just not what he used to be." Well in this instance the reportedly feeble Mullins showed up, wowed the crowd with a highly detailed, energetic and humorous speech—without notes—on his long history exposing the privately owned and operated Federal Reserve, his close association with dissident poet Ezra Pound and more. In short, Mullins was dynamite. That is why in February when we heard that Eustace had died, we hoped the reports were as wrong as they had been before. Unfortunately the reports were true. This issue we reluctantly remove Eustace's name from our masthead of contributing board members. In his place we are adding the name of gutsy Canadian activist Paul Fromm of the Canadian Association for Free Expression. Fromm has worked tirelessly to ensure his fellow Canadians regain their right to unfettered freedom of speech—at great risk to his career as a teacher and his physical safety. (He has been attacked physically on at least two occasions by leftists.) Welcome aboard, Paul. And to Eustace, farewell. Rest assured, generations of Americans will be reading your works for many, many years to come. —P.T.A.

TBR BOUND VOLUME 2008

All six issues above in one sturdy library-style binder: $99

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2008

Contributions of the Scots to world, American history; Marxism and the American Civil War; sad saga of St. Simon of Trent; was Charles de Gaulle anti-America?; the legacy of St. Joan of Arc; Treblinka was no death camp; Hans Kammler and the Nazi space program; John Amery: a Brit for Nazi Germany; Spengler vs. Hitler; Gen. Leon Degrelle in exile; Christian identity pros and cons.

MARCH/APRIL 2008

Facts and myths about Daniel Boone; white Africans resist NWO; Mossad pegged for Beirut bombing; Israel's nuclear hell bombs; how we can stop imperialist wars; Andrew Jackson's 1832 bank veto; contributions of Germans to world, American history; Third Reich A-bomb test; photo essay: destruction of French cities; what if Hitler had won the war?

MAY/JUNE 2008

The real fate of John Wilkes Booth; Lincoln no emancipator; Bush Ghost confounds British; interview with Siegfried Verbeke; tough questions about the holocaust; who is Willis Carto?; Hitler's gun ban; FDR's enemy alien internment policy examined; Brasillach details an encounter with Gen. Leon Degrelle; Jewish writer exposes "Stalin's willing executioners."

JULY/AUGUST 2008

The legends of Martin Luther; why Muslims are so mad at the U.S.; Palestinians resist Israel; Wilson's affairs and the fate of Palestine; arch-Zionist Douglas Reed; Allies ransack German patents office; anti-Zionist WWII generals silenced?; genuine victim of the holocaust found: the story of Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom.; money: the 12th and final religion.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008

This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book *The Jews in the Soviet Union.* This is the first full-length review to appear in English. Details: Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution; the top Jewish assassins responsible for the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the emancipation of the Jews of Russia; pogroms in the Russian Civil War; the Red Army; Jewish commissars; Red agitation in Germany; the Stahlecker Report; more.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008

Ireland's fight for freedom: the World's longest war; 1972 plot to genocide the Irish; Robert Emmett's gallows speech; Irish Reb thwarts yankee invasion; Battle of Teutoburger Forest revisited; confirmed: Booth survived; I was part of the Lincoln assassination plot; why Japan attacked the U.S.; hidden forces behind WWII; Nazi restrictions on the rights of Jews; Victor Abakumov; with Hitler in Paris; more.

TBR BOUND VOLUME 2009: JUST $99. Buy this incredible volume comprised of pristine issues.
EMPTY BINDERS FOR ALL YEARS: Also available are binders in which you can house your present and future issues—$25 each. (Binders available for all years 1994 -2010.) No charge for S&H inside U.S. on bound volumes or binders. Send request to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free. Use Visa or MasterCard. See also barnesreview.com.

GET YOUR 2009 and 2010 TBR BINDERS NOW. $25 each. Sturdy, easy-to-use binder houses one year of your loose TBR issues on steel posts. Library-style. Magazines can be easily removed and replaced for quick reference. Binders indicate year on front and spine. No S&H inside U.S. Add $15 per binder outside the U.S. Please specify year desired. All years available from 1994 to 2010.

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book and video purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—Add Domestic S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
OUTSIDE U.S.—Add Foreign S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
MAKE A DONATION TO TBR'S PUBLISHING EFFORTS/LIBRARY FUND:	
ORDER TOTAL:	

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check/Money Order ❑ Visa ❑ MasterCard

Card # _____

Expires _____ Signature _____

MAILING INFORMATION: Attach mailing label from envelope in which this issue was mailed if you desire. Please make any address corrections on label or indicate address change below.

❑ MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED. Corrected address is below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

TBR410

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)
MasterCard/Visa
1-877-773-9077
M-F 8:30 am to 5:30 pm PST

DOMESTIC S&H Charges

Orders up to $50: **$5**

From $50.01 to $100: **$10**

Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:
Minimum charge for one book is $13, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, please call 951-587-6936 or email TBRca@aol.com.

$32 TBR GIFT RATE EXTENDED TO 5-30-09

***DEDUCTING 10%**
TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE have your MasterCard or Visa ready and call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to order OR remove this ordering form and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order books & subscriptions online at barnesreview.com. A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is REGULARLY $46. Canada and Mexico are REGULARLY $65 per year. All other nations are REGULARLY $80 per year sent via airmail.

PRICING FOR SPECIAL "NEANDERTHAL ISSUE"

1 copy is $10. 2-5 copies are $8 each. 6 or more copies are just $5 each. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com or call 951-587-6936 for shipping rates to your nation. Buy extras!

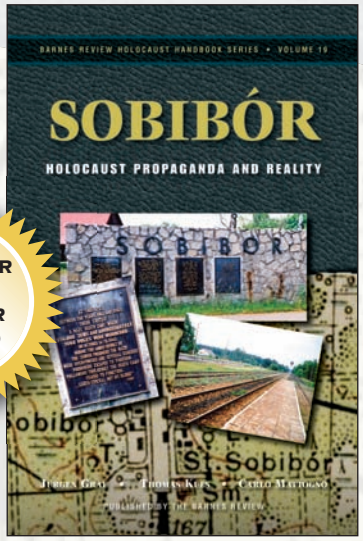
WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOBIBOR CONCENTRATION CAMP? FIND OUT!

SOBIBÓR

HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA AND REALITY

A scholarly examination of the infamous Nazi "death camp"

NEW FROM TBR: By Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno & Thomas Kues



In May 2009, the 89-year-old Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk was deported from the United States to Germany, where he was arrested and charged with aiding and abetting murder in at least 27,900 cases. These mass murders were allegedly perpetrated at the Sobibór "death" camp in eastern Poland. According to mainstream historiography, 170,000 to 250,000 Jews were exterminated here in gas chambers between May 1942 and October 1943. The corpses were buried in mass graves and later incinerated on an open-air pyre.

But do these claims really stand up to scrutiny?

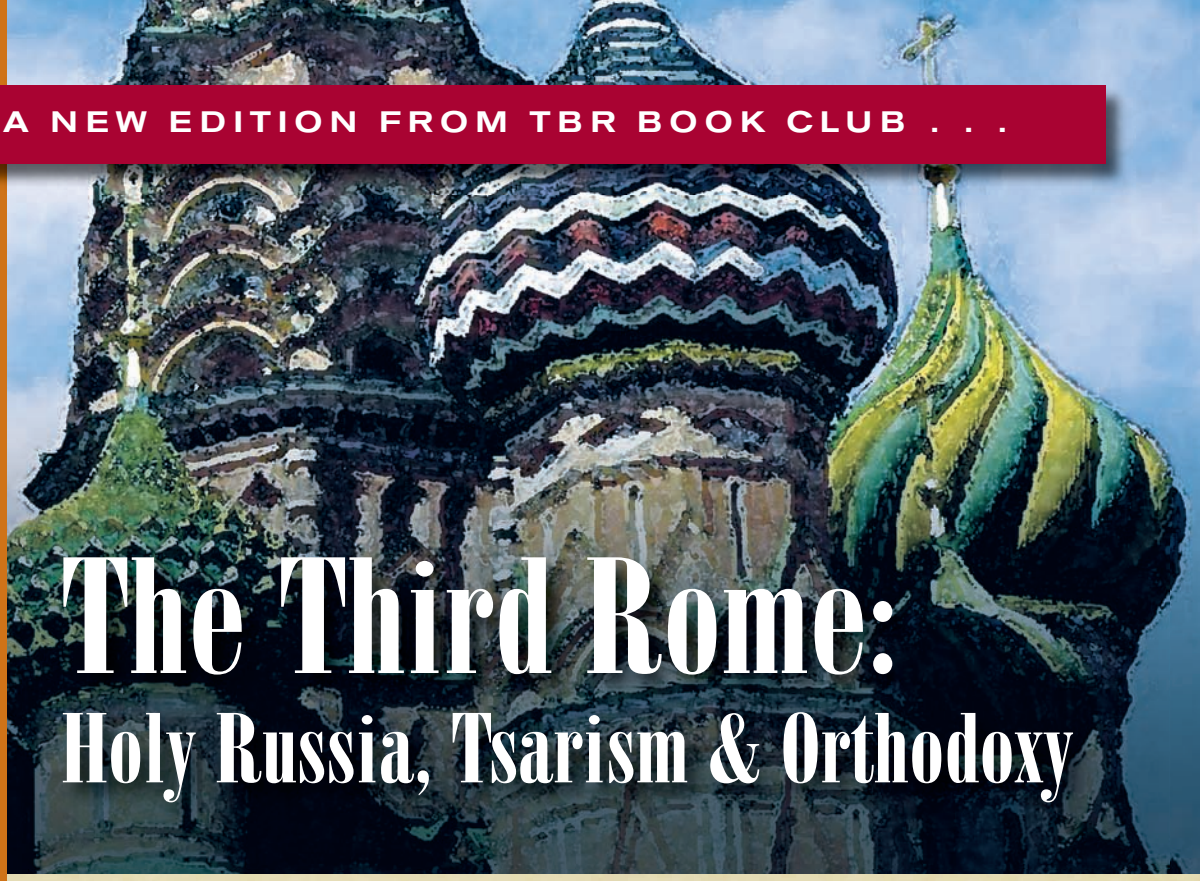
In this book, the official version of what transpired at Sobibór is put under the scanner. It is shown that the historiography of the camp is not based on solid evidence, but on the selective use of eyewitness testimonies, which in turn are riddled with contradictions and outright absurdities. Could this book exonerate falsely accused John Demjanjuk?

For more than half a century mainstream Holocaust historians made no real attempts to muster material evidence for their claims about Sobibór. Finally, in the 21st century, professional historians carried out an archeological survey at the former camp site. Their findings—and the findings of many others—are here presented in detail and fatal implications for the extermination camp theory are revealed.

Also scrutinized is the basis of the mass gassing allegations, namely the alleged National Socialist policy of extermination against the Jews. A large number of contemporary documents are brought forth which refute the Holocaust historians' claim that the "Final Solution" and "Deportation to the East" were code phrases for mass murder. What emerges from the analysis is the picture of Sobibór not as an extermination camp, but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories.

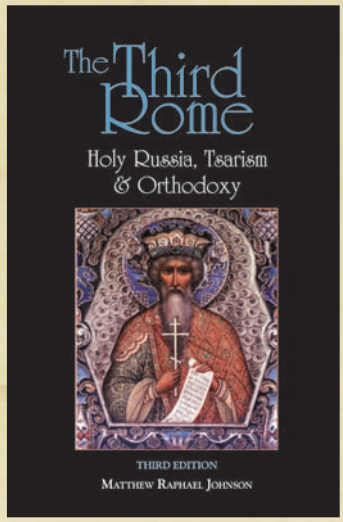
SOBIBOR: HOLOCAUST PROPAGANDA AND REALITY (softcover, 445 pages, indexed, illustrated, #536, **$25** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) can be ordered from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Inside U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best S&H to your nation. To charge a copy to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077.

BACK IN A NEW EDITION FROM TBR BOOK CLUB . . .



The Third Rome:
Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy

A new reality for Russian studies



Dr. M. Raphael Johnson's *The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism and Orthodoxy* establishes a new reality for Russian studies, one based on the truth, not socialist and Zionist propaganda. In so doing, Johnson offers the factual history of modern Russia and shows that the nation of Russia has—except for those seven painful decades of Bolshevik rule—always been a counterforce to the ages-old plan for a new world order. Even today, modern Russia, under the guidance of Vladimir Putin, is continually a thorn in the side of those working for a global plantation under the control of the moneylenders.

Some of the questions explored include: Why were the Bolsheviks so determined to destroy Christian Russia? Why is so much of the Russian history we are taught so fraught with lies? Why did the czars insist on maintaining their own currency—refusing to hand it over to the bankers? How did the bankers react to this? Did peasants have real property ownership rights? Did Russia have a system of social insurance and labor legislation for the benefit of the poor and the working class? Why have the great rulers of Russia been defamed so, from Ivan the "Terrible" to Czar St. Nicholas II? Were they so bad? Or were they in fact some of the most benevolent rulers in European history? Find out.

To order your copy of *The Third Rome*—or ones for friends and family (quality softcover, 246 pages, #368, $25 minus 10% for Barnes Review subscribers plus $5 per book S&H inside the U.S.)—send payment to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 using the coupon found in the back of this issue. You may also call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge your copies to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover. Outside the U.S. please email TBRca@aol.com for best shipping rate to your nation.